The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO 2016 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The steamship *New-York*, from Greenock Feb. 14, at 6 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday. She experienced heavy westerly gales all the passage. On the 18th was struck by lightning, which split the fore-royal mast.

She brings Glasgow papers of Saturday evening, which contain a few hours' later advices from London. Consols closed at noon of the 13th, 96¼@96⅜ for money and account.

The London *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes that Allsop was in Paris very recently, and was frightened away by the menaces of his confederates, who threatened to take his life, because he expressed doubts respecting the success of the dreadful enterprise. He has without doubt escaped to America.

It is said that Schamyl has again given in his submission to Russia.

The *Tamar* steamer from Alexandria arrived at Southampton on the 13th. She brings the heavy portion of the Australian mails and £100,000 in gold.

The *Marco Polo*, with £300,000 in gold, was off Holyhead on Saturday forenoon.

The India House had received a long dispatch, but it merely adds some important details to the facts already published.

The *Times* supports the India bill, and the *Daily News* and *Herald* have articles approving it.

The *Daily News* has an indignant leader on the treatment of the English Engineers by the Neapolitan Government and the inaction of the British Ministry.

The *Times* is glad to pass Mr. Roebuck off against the vaporing French Colonels, but protests against some of his expressions.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the commercial crisis in St. Petersburg caused several failures with liabilities ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 silver roubles. Stieglitz & Co. are reported to have lost largely, and by way of compensation it is said the Emperor has permitted them to export one million gold imperials, the 10 per cent. export duty being suspended in their favor. It seems probable that these particulars involved great exaggeration.

Accounts received in Paris state that more troops are required in China to carry out the intended operations.

No more addresses from the army are to be published in the *Moniteur*, or any other paper published in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* says the India bill merely embodies, in a few and obvious changes, the conclusions to which all men have been rapidly approaching as often as they have had occasion to deplore the cumbrous machinery and tardy operations of our Indian Government, and the want of any real responsibility; it will remove useless agencies, interventions, and delays. There is not a shadow of wrong—not a man, woman, or child is the worse for the bill.

The London *News* was prepared to find the bill entirely subvert all those constitutional principles on which the safety of that Empire has been hitherto believed to depend; but it was not prepared to learn the utter incapacity of Government to make out even a *prima facie* case for destroying the double government at any time, and much less for destroying it at a period of great popular excitement; when the country itself is still rent by internal convulsions, the most important measure ever fallen to Parliament in our time has been incubated in haste, in ignorance, in confusion; and, instead of solid and substantial facts and weighty arguments, the propounder of this dangerous and destructive scheme throws out a couple of flatulent claptraps, and thinks that he has convinced the nation of the wisdom of his perilous design.

The *Chronicle* says there is every prospect of a protracted discussion, but at present there are no indications as to its probable political or party leanings. Monday will supply this deficiency, by disclosing the line to be adopted by the opposition leaders.

The *Herald* thinks, if any change be needed, it should be a much less violent one. The blow aimed by Government at the East India Company will probably recoil on themselves.

The second leader of the London *Times* is on the government of India and Lord Canning's letter, which the *Times* considers as a valid defence to the most popular charges against him.

The third article is on recruiting for the army. For the last five months the recruits attested have averaged very little short of 4,000 a month for the infantry of the line alone; and 6,000 for all arms of the service together. These numbers would represent, within a fraction, a total levy of 70,000 troops a year—a rate amply sufficient, if maintained, to answer all demands. The British machinery may be somewhat defective. It would probably be of material service if persons of influence in the counties would again bestir themselves and let the laboring classes know, from authority above suspicion, that really good treatment, and in many cases a vastly improved condition, awaits a lad on entering the army. The machinery would be more effective, too, if it were permanent, and if some species of organization were preserved, which might be exerted with more or less activity, according to the nature of the demand

The *News* thinks that the Government ought to take a stand against the Neapolitan Government in the affair of the Cagliari steamer.

The *Herald* says the accusations and criticisms of Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, afford a painful contrast to the temperate yet dignified language of Lord Derby.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on the 13th Mr. Lawrance, on behalf of the Great Western Railway Company, stated that the total amount of Redpath's frauds was £220,000, and that a special examination had resulted in the identification of forged transactions to the amount of £64,350. The whole of the creditors had been paid 20s. in the pound, with the exception of the brokers, who, if they had exercised ordinary discretion, might have prevented Redpath's frauds from getting to the enormous extent which they had reached. Mr. Lawrence submitted a proof for £60,000 against Redpath's estate. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn at once committed the proof, and said he quite approved of the examination the Company had made with respect to the brokers, who will receive only 15s. in the pound.

A telegraphic dispatch from Dublin, dated the 13th ult., says: "Last night, or early this morning, the Union Workhouse at Athy was almost totally consumed by fire. The particulars of the disastrous occurrence have not yet been learnt, but it is to be lamented that no less than three male paupers and five boys perished in the conflagration."

FRANCE.

One of the Paris correspondents of *Le Nord* says that the military addresses in the *Moniteur* have not been the only manifestations of feeling against England on the part of the French Colonels—some of these honored with the Order of the Bath having expressed a desire to return their decorations. The Minister of War, according to *Le Nord*, speedily put a stop to these demonstrations.

It is stated by the Paris correspondence of the *Indépendance* that at the interview between the new Minister of the Interior and the principal officers in his department, he announced that his appointment was not provisional, but that it was made to carry fully into effect the plans of the Emperor, and that those who could not give their entire support to the new policy of the Government had better resign their posts.

ITALY.

Cardinal Fieschi died in Rome on the 6th ult. His death makes the number of vacant hats in the Sacred College eleven.

Father Zappetti, a Jesuit priest, who has obtained some notoriety by his abuse of the English Government, on returning to Malta from Rome, was conveyed back to Italy in her Majesty's ship *Harpy*.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Diet has voted in favor of the propositions of the Duchy of Lauenburg, which claims the aid of the Diet against the Danish Government.

RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that, according to letters from Odessa, the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished, as the vessels-of-war are not to exceed a certain number. The Grand Duke Constantine has given orders that all sailors who were in the service of the Government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and be subject to the same discipline as before, and have the same pay; and in order that they may not forget any part of their duties, mercantile vessels are to carry guns. When Russia has completed her fleet of mercantile steamers in the Black Sea its neutrality will exist only in name.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha will be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

The Commissioner of the Porte has sent in an ultimatum to Prince Danilo, of Montenegro.

A Vienna letter states that the petition brought by the Rajahs of Herzegovina to the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna is signed by about one hundred communes. The petition asks for the suppression of the present tax of one-third, and the restablishment of the former tax of a ninth. The tax of a third is said to be the cause of the discontent which prevails among the population.

The Porte has sent two Commissioners to make such inquiries in the state of affairs in Herzegovina and Bosnia as will lead to a radical reform of the abuses complained of. The Commissioners are also ordered to collect all the information which may prove serviceable to the Government in determining the position of Servia towards the South.

INDIA.

The next telegram, with dates from Bombay to the 24th of January, was expected in England on the 14th. We shall have the news by the *Europa*, now due at this port.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A General Court-Martial Ordered for the Trial of Col. Sumner.

Arrival of District-Attorney Hockaday from Utah.

The Movement for a General Bankrupt Law—Condition of the Treasury—Revolutionary Claims—Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, March 5.

The rumor that Gen. Harney's charges against Col. Sumner were withdrawn was erroneous. A General Court-Martial is ordered to assemble at Carlisle Barracks on the 10th inst., for Col. Sumner's trial.

The Court will consist of Generals Thomas S. Jesup, John E. Wool, Persifer F. Smith and Sylvester Churchill; Colonels Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Joseph Plympton, Francis Lee, Justin Dimmick, and Joseph P. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Crittenden; and Brevet-Major John F. Lee, Judge Advocate.

The charges are brought under the Twenty-fifth Article of War, which provides for the cashiering of any commissioned officer who sends a challenge to a duel.

It is surmised in Army circles that the prosecution will fail, because Col. Sumner's note was not strictly a challenge, although it inferred an intention to challenge if Harney would follow him out of the District, and also because Sumner was at the time undergoing a sentence of Court-martial suspending him from command, rank and pay,—which, it is urged, takes his conduct out from under the Articles of War.

This is the first case in the history of the Government where charges have been brought against an officer for duelling, although the latter is very frequent.

Mr. Hockaday, District-Attorney of Utah, arrived to-night from Camp Scott, with dispatches to the Government. He says that the troops are in the highest spirits.

Col. Johnston anticipates the return of Col. Marcy from New Mexico, with the transportation animals, by the last of April. If this is realized, he will by the first of May advance immediately upon Salt Lake City.

Mr. Hockaday states that Russell and Major's cattle at Fort Laramie are in good condition to forward the supplies, and that no difficulty need be apprehended on that score. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, March 5.

The movement in the Senate for a General Bankrupt law is exciting much attention here. It is regarded as a *quasi* Administration measure. Mr. Toombs has charge of it. Corporations are included in its provisions. Its object will be to protect debtors and creditors justly and regulate commercial transactions throughout the United States. Men of all sections and parties approve of the measure.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows the amount on deposit to be over $6,000,009, of which there is subject to draft nearly $4,000,000. The receipts of the week are $655,000.

The Navy Department has made arrangements to testify in an appropriate manner their respect for the late Commodore Perry.

The House Committee on Revolutionary claims, of which Mr. Cox, of Ohio, is Chairman, have prepared a very interesting report, accompanied by a bill giving the lineal descendants of the Revolutionary officers the half pay for life which was granted them during the Revolution by several resolutions of the Continental Congress. It will be remembered that this half pay was for life and was commuted by five years full pay. Some commutation was paid in Continental money, the other not at all. The bill provides for a deduction, where the commutation has actually been paid. A bill very similar to this was passed by the House of the last Congress, but defeated in the Senate. An effort will be made for the consideration of the subject at the earliest practicable period.

It is understood that E. F. Pratt, son-in-law of Rufus Choate, will be appointed Assistant Treasurer at Boston, in place of Ithamer W. Beard, who is transferred to the Postmastership of Lowell.

It is the general impression that Mr. Fletcher Webster will not be disturbed in his position as Surveyor of the Port of Boston.

L. B. Usher has been appointed Postmaster at Lynn, Mass., *vice* Stickney, whose commission had expired.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, March 5.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, March 5.

The House took up the private calendar, passed several bills of no general interest, and adjourned till Monday.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

Harrisburg, Friday, March 5.

The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning.

The Committee on Resolutions unanimously reported, declaring that the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, "that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control of their domestic institutions," is the only sure guarantee against agitation in the nation, in regard to the local institution of the States and Territories; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of the Territories and the admission of new States, with or without Slavery, as the people may elect, the equal rights of all States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained and the inviolate harmony and perpetuity of the Union preserved.

The resolutions are very long. They fully sustain the Lecompton Constitution and President Buchanan

Mr. Stokes, of Westmoreland, offered a substitute, presenting the views of the minority of the Committee, and declaring that the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution would be Congressional usurpation; and that members of Congress voting for Lecompton would be guilty of moral treason. It also indorses Governor Packer's course, especially his inaugural address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An exciting debate ensued on the resolutions.

Mr. Stokes' amendment was lost by 21 to 109.

The Committee's resolutions were adopted by 111 to 1, the Anti-Lecomptonites refusing to vote.

The general nominations were made, when the Convention adjourned until this evening.

Indictment of Tuckerman, Mail Robber.

New-Haven, Friday, March 5.

W. J. Tuckerman, mail robber, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury this morning, and pleaded "Not guilty." He was ordered to give bonds in $20,000, with two sureties, residents of this State, to appear for trial before the U. S. Circuit Court to be held in this city on the fourth Tuesday in April. In default of bail he was again committed to prison.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Friday, March 5.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Ely, to remove the North River steamboat landings to above Canal-street.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Wadsworth, favorably, relative to dividends of stockholders in academies and other institutions of learning.

By Mr. J. D. Willard, for the consideration of the Senate, to allow aliens to hold and convey real estate.

NOTICES.

To alter the Commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the bill to incorporate Long Island College Hospital.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading the bill to authorize the election of Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer of Brooklyn, in April first, to hold office for three years.

A bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring a suit to test the title to certain lands in Columbia County was discussed and progress reported.

On the test vote to allow the Committee to sit again, permission was given by a vote of 12 to 11.

At half past 10 o'clock, the Senate was still in session on private claims.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS IN OTHER STATES.

Mr. Noxon's bill on this subject provides that all deeds or conveyances, or other written instrument affecting real estate in this State, proved or acknowledged in any other State or Territory of the United States, according to the laws of such State or Territory where such grantor resided, and when the officer before whom the same was acknowledged shall be dead the deed or conveyance may be received in any County of this State, and may be read in evidence in any Court of this State, as though the same had been conveyed and recorded in this State.

Provided that the death of the grantor and the officer taking the acknowledgment shall be proved by affidavit of one or more persons, sworn before some officer duly authorized and certified under the name and official seal of the Clerk or Registrar of the County in which such acknowledgment was made, that the person who certified to the conveyance or acknowledgment was duly authorized to perform such acts at the time of the perfection of the instrument, and that the said Clerk or Registrar is acquainted with the handwriting of said officer and that he verily believes the signature to be genuine, and the instrument was projected according to the laws of the State or Territory named in the deed or other written instruments.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Mr. Noxon's bill for the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France, provides that the Governor of this State shall have power to appoint not exceeding three Commissioners in each of the cities of London and Liverpool in England, and in Paris in France—their term of office to continue for five years or until a successor is appointed—to have power to take acknowledgment or proof of the execution of deeds or any written instrument to be recorded or read in evidence in any Court of this State, except bills of exchange, promissory notes, lost wills, lost wills and testaments, and also to administer to any person who may desire oath or affirmation, and to certify to the taking of the same. Before proceeding to the duties of this office, the aforementioned Commissioner shall cause to be prepared a seal on which his name and the City for which he is a Commissioner shall be engraved, and file an impression of the same on wax or some other suitable substance, together with his signature with the Secretary of State, and paper certified by him and countersigned by the Secretary of State as correct, can be used as evidence in any Court of this State.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Friday, March 5.

This day was set apart for third reading of bills. The following were passed:

To incorporate the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of schools.

To extend the time for the Receivers to wind up the affairs of the Receivers of Insolvent Banks.

To amend the charter of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

Relating to the mode by which the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Company may acquire title to real estate for purposes of incorporation.

Changing the time of holding the annual meetings of the several New-York Dispensaries.

By Mr. Noxon, to provide for a registry of challenged persons offering to vote, and to prevent illegal voting.

By Mr. Loveland, to appropriate money for the support of insane convicts.

By Mr. Mather, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships. Also, to amend the charter of the Rutgers Female Institute.

By Mr. Stowe, to require Fire Insurance Companies in other States to file securities with the Comptroller.

By Mr. Spinola, to amend the Charter of the City of Brooklyn by giving power to pass ordinances relative to peddlers' and stage routes, and to restrain runners and grant licenses in certain cases.

To divide Wyoming County into two School Commissioners' Districts.

To remove the County seat of Allegany County.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The Assembly met at 7½ P. M.

Mr. Dayton rose to a question of privilege. When the resolution was introduced by Mr. Duryea, for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, he moved to amend so as to make the resolution read that he (Mr. Dayton) had not charged that the ten thousand dollar bribe was to be paid for the passage of the bill, but that he had stated he had been informed such was the fact, and was prepared to give up the name of his informant at the proper time. He found that the resolution still misstated the facts, and he now asked that it be amended so as to conform with the facts in the case. The resolution was so amended.

Mr. Moore gave notice of a bill declaring the office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York vacant, and empowering the Mayor to fill the same.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Baldwin, of a bill to regulate the rates on the way and through freight on the railroads of the State. It requires the publication in the State papers of Summer rates, and prohibits the Winter rates from being more than 20 per cent. of an increase. It makes the way freight, except on distances under 75 miles, the same *pro rata* as the through freight.

By Mr. Sutherland, of a bill to amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad by permitting the Company to run engines to Thirty-second-street despite the City ordinances.

By Mr. Babbitt, unfavorably, for the election of Overseers of Highways.

By Mr. Lawrence, favorably, to repeal the act of 1857, locating Schuyler County site at Havanah, and to locate the same at Watkins.

By Mr. Armstrong, favorably, on the bills to amend the charters of the Grocers' and other Banks in New-York.

By Mr. T. Jones, Jr., favorably, to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and to amend the act respecting the formation of Town Insurance Companies.

By Mr. Horton, favorably, to pay the Croton Water Aqueduct Department for water furnished the Sing-Sing Prison.

By Mr. Staples, to amend the law of compensation to highway commissioners by making the pay of all $1 50 per day.

By Mr. Engs, favorably, on the bill authorizing the New-York Institution for the Blind to sell property.

For aid to the New-York Institution for Indigent women and children; for aid to the New-York Dispensary and Opthalmia Hospital.

By Mr. Sutherland, favorably, to increase the salaries of the keepers, matrons and assistants of the States Prisons.

By Mr. Bleecker, a bill to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

By Mr. Wager, from the Judiciary Committee, favorably, a bill modifying and amending the usury laws. Makes the legal rate seven per cent., but authorizes the collection of the principal, and the legal rate of interest where a higher rate has been paid.

Also to cut off the reporters and officers from stationery allowance.

Also to amend the law against gambling, by imposing a fine of $1,000.

Also for the relief of the creditors of the late city of Williamsburg.

Also in relation to jurors in Kings County.

Also, unfavorably, the following bills:

To allow surveyors to take acknowledgment of deeds.

To enlarge the powers of notaries public.

To fix a per centage on goods sold by auction.

By Mr. Tappan, favorably, of a bill relative to the Recorder, Surrogate and City Judge in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Fullarton, a bill to incorporate a grand lodge of free and accepted masons in the City of New York.

By Mr. Weir, favorably, to amend the fire laws of Brooklyn, Eastern District, and exempting firemen of cities and incorporated villages from taxation to the amount of $600.

By Mr. Chanler, to incorporate the Turn Verein.

By Mr. Weir, to authorize the construction of a railroad through the streets and avenues of New-York, parallel with Broadway.

A bill to provide for the payment of the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York for 1857.

By Mr. Bleecker, a bill to authorize the sale of Wallabout Burial Ground in the city of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Bleecker, from the Special Committee to investigate charges of breach of privilege on the floor of the Assembly, by William Richardson, exonerating him from having committed any breach of privilege.

Mr. McNett introduced a bill to provide for jury trials in cases of bastardy.

Also, to allow parties against whom others swear to be in fear of their life or of injury to their person, to be allowed to give testimony before being committed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Shepherd, to amend the Banking Law. It provides if any Bank shall pay interest on deposits, the stockholders shall thereafter become individually liable for all debts contracted by the Bank. It prohibits officers of the Banks from paying interest on deposits, except by consent of the stockholders, under a penalty of one thousand dollars. Prohibits all call for loans, upon the deposit of collateral securities.

By Mr. Seeley, to repeal the act creating a City Judge for the City of New-York. Referred to five New-York delegates.

By Mr. Childs, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Ninth-avenue, at Sixty-fifth-street, to Greenwich-street, along Battery-place, Washington-street and Gansevoort-street.

By Mr. Moore, to authorize the payment of the old Police force of New-York.

To prohibit the Manhattan Gas Company receiving advance deposits, and requiring them to furnish metres in return for all moneys now on deposit; makes a violation of this a forfeiture of their charter.

To prohibit the use of camphene in New-York State.

By Mr. Dyckman, to exempt New-York firemen from $1,000 taxation.

By Mr. T. Jones, Jr., to incorporate the Manhattanville Trust Company.

To incorporate the Income Insurance Company with power to insure rents.

Also, to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company.

To prohibit the business of insurance by parties not authorized by law.

By Mr. Hanford, to incorporate the New-York Veterinary College.

By Mr. Beach, to provide a method for the formation and amendment of city charters by Conventions to be called by the city authorities.

For a law to repeal the act abolishing tolls on railroads, and reviving former acts.

Also, for a general act to incorporate religious Societies.

By Mr. Lynch, to empower aliens to hold real estate.

By Mr. Baker, to extend the powers of receivers, assignees and other trustees, and to protect creditors from fraud.

By Mr. Dayton, to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in cities and villages. It regulates the quality, price and description of metre, and provides for inspectors.

A large number of notices of important bills were given, among others for a Convention to amend the Constitution and to prohibit prize-fighting; to extend the terms of the Court of Appeals so as to insure punishment.

A mass of other business, not of much general interest, was then transacted. Adjourned.

The Weather at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, March 5.

This was the coldest morning of the season. The thermometer at 6 A. M. stood at 10° above zero. The floating ice on the Delaware is pretty heavy opposite the City, and at the Horse-Shoe, but presents no serious obstacle to navigation as yet. At noon, weather clear, wind N. W.; barometer 29.98; thermometer 17½°.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

Providence, Friday, March 5.

The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

The Elections in Oswego County.

Oswego, Friday, March 5.

Full returns from this County give eighteen Republican Supervisors and seven Democratic, which shows a large gain for Republicans.

Startling Disclosure—African Slave Trade Opened at the South.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Feb. 26.

Some startling and significant facts have come to our knowledge. We have hesitated to disclose them—but, after inquiry, examination and consultation, we are convinced that both duty and policy demand disclosure. The facts, we say, are startling; they are crucial. They will surprise and encourage many in our counting-rooms and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns; but most of all, they will astound the Cabinets of Western Europe, and eminently assist to confirm, between the genial French people and our own Norman and Huguenot South, an unwritten, but hearty, magnanimous and unconquerable league against the allied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of England and the Northern States. Although the foiled and furious enemies of our institutions may shake up, uncork and pour out on our battered brows the foaming vials of their wrath; although the President may be shocked and embarrassed; and although the great parties of the country may be bitterly disappointed and imbrangled, *let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hands the law, and opened the African Slave-trade with the South; that Africans are now imported into Mississippi and other seashore States, that in Mississippi there is a market for African slaves, and that on plantations in that great and intrepid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work.* The authority on which we make this announcement is indisputable. We even have advices that in Mississippi, Henry Hughes and some of his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed. We have some further details. *Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton fields, but the Mississippi seacoast's peculiar facilities for landing and secreting cargoes, and the conveniences of Pearl River as a channel for distribution, are not overlooked.*

The profits of the Mississippi Slave Trade are enormous. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details. They relate to the operations of the Missouri Slave Trade, and are authenticated by operators. It need not be said, in the first place, that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South must be a fast sailer, for this is indispensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of the pecuniary returns. For a trip from the Missouri coast to Africa and back, there must be a captain, supercargo, three mates, three cooks, steward, and between twenty and thirty first-class seamen. The vessel must be well supplied with extra running and standing rigging, and also supernumerary spars, ropes, topmasts, and suits of sails. An assortment of the flags of all nations will be particularly desirable, but the most useful is now the French flag, because British cruisers will not verify the colors and take the same liberties as with the United States flag. The fare of the ship's crew must be the very best, and their good will must be carefully conciliated, because, during the voyage a mutiny is disastrous; and after the voyage, a treacherous or vindictive information is, to say the least, troublesome and expensive. To procure the good will of the men, much depends on the mates, over whom the captain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subsistence of the negroes there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn-meal, rice, and an abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest regularity is to be observed, and the very first symptoms of disease promptly treated. As to the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a Slaver requires in it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill and discretion than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed, the captain and supercargo must, between them, act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to mention the functions of chaplain.

As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, the latest advices were from the Captain of a bark which sailed from one of the Georgia ports. He has quite recently returned, and reports that on account of the vigilance of cruisers, negroes had accumulated on the coast, and in a manner glutted the markets, and that in consequence of this the price had fallen to under thirty dollars a head. The payment, however, must be in gold or silver, as the head men will not, as formerly, barter for merchandise.

We may estimate a cargo to number seven hundred negroes, although many more than that are often carried, but whatever the number, none purchased should be over twenty five years of age. Seven hundred, at an average cost of thirty dollars a piece, will amount to $21,000, and their price in this country or Cuba will range from $450 to $1,200. But if sold for $500, say, the cargo will net $350,000. Freely allowing, then, $150,000 for the entire expenses of the voyage, and all possible loss, the profits of one round voyage will amount to $200,000. *Where the profits are so exorbitant, we can well understand why the business has been begun in the South.* We can well understand the impossibility of closing the trade now begun, and most of all, we now can understand that the great question is not whether there shall be for the South a supply of African labor, because that is now settled, and the great and absorbing question is whether, according to Hughes's method, the supply shall be so modified as to be legitimate, fair, regular and equal.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

From the Washington Union.

POLITICAL REMEDIES.

It is wonderful to look over the Press and into legislative bodies, and witness the infinite variety of political diseases exposed, and the not less varied remedies suggested, in different quarters for their eradication. The circulation of the blood of the system is not always perfect in every part. Here and there is a cold livid hand and foot, a rough hard skin; and the doctors are set to work to produce the desired equilibrium. The Northern States of the Union enjoy a large portion of its commerce, and doubtless exact large commissions and profits, which are satisfied out of the various productions of the whole country. The South possesses favored latitudes and soils, and commands almost an exclusive monopoly in certain agricultural staples, which all the world find it necessary to have, and which every people, of course, are compelled to pay for. Monopoly is a word of peculiar significance. It is to production what absolutism is to politics, especially when the former happens to be of such a character that everybody must have it. *It is not wonderful, then, that the great cotton-fields of the South should draw heavily upon the labor of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and North Carolina*, because labor, like produce, will always find the highest market. Some of our cotemporaries of the Old Dominion begin to realize the operation of this law in the sensible and annoying scarcity of labor, *and suggest as a remedy that the foreign Slave-trade should be reopened for supplies.* We merely allude to the disease, and to the proposed remedy as one of many which reach us from every part of the country. It is certainly to be regretted that the social, political, religious, and industrial institutions of the world are not absolutely perfect; but we doubt if all the prescriptions which we find floating about were taken and applied, whether the general system would be any better than it now is. It is clearly not possible, for instance, for any one section of the country to do the business of the whole, and reap all the advantages and profits; and it is equally impossible to raise up by political action the industry of one State and depress that of another. But our people are restless, and they like to complain. They are impatient under the restraints of inevitable temporary evils, *and suggest violent remedies, which, if enforced, would do them no good, as in the case of the reopening of the slave-trade*; for newly-imported negroes would not be brought to Virginia, but would be carried to those fields where their labor would bring the greatest rewards. The law that takes away labor would not be reversed by the proposed supplies from Africa.

The Kansas Question—Opinions of Public Men.

Gen. Cass wrote a letter to the Tammany Hall Committee fully indorsing the President's Lecompton views, and saying that the admission of Kansas will give the inhabitants the chance of at once changing their Constitution if they see fit. He says upon this point:

"The power of change, exercised in conformity with legislative action, is an inalienable right of which the people of no State can be deprived. The Constitution of Kansas indicates a mode of change in its provisions which may be pursued after the year 1864, but this clearly can have no force or authority prior to that time, and even afterward may be fairly regarded as only a recommendation by which the people may be guided if they see fit."

Attorney-General Black bases his support of the Lecompton movement mainly upon the ground that it is necessary for the preservation of law and order. The power of a majority to alter the Constitution by legal means, he says, is undeniable; but he does not explain what he means by legal means.

Hon. Gideon J. Tucker congratulates the Democracy upon the unity and harmony of the party on this question.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson advocates the immediate admission of Kansas, for the following reasons:

"*First*—It will get the Slavery question out of Congress, and enable that body to devote its time and attention to matters which more appropriately belong to it. *Second*—It will terminate the strife between brethren in different sections of the country, and strengthen the Union of the States. *Third*—It will advance the cause of 'popular sovereignty' by allowing to the people of Kansas the same privilege of forming and regulating their own institutions which is enjoyed by the people of other States. *Fourth*—It will cure some good men of an excessive anxiety about affairs abroad, and enable them to turn their attention to the state of things nearer home. *Fifth*—It will extinguish a great number of politicians who now derive most of their importance from Slavery agitation, and whose services can be spared without any detriment to the public. And finally, it will satisfy most of those reflecting men of all parties who, like myself, neither hold nor seek office, and who want nothing from rulers but the blessings which flow from good government."

Senator Bates, of Delaware, wishes the Constitution had been submitted to the popular vote, but will not vote against it because it was not. The complaints of fraud he thinks require investigation; if they prove to be well founded, he says would vote against the Constitution. But he is the more inclined to vote for it from the consideration

"That if the 'Free State' men, as is probably true, have a majority in Kansas, they can as speedily and more peaceably alter their Constitution and exclude Slavery after being admitted as a State, than they will be likely to do if the question which has so long and so lamentably agitated the whole country should be left open."

Senator Bright is in favor of immediate admission, and adds:

"I fully agree with you, gentlemen, when you say that the Constitution of Kansas, if displeasing to a majority of her people, can be changed within a brief period. At the pleasure of the power which made it, it can be unmade. Any provision in it which pretends to take away that right, is impotent against the majority of the people. If the people of Kansas are hostile to this Constitution, there is no power on earth which can fasten it upon them for any length of time. The remedy is in their own hands, to be exercised at their own pleasure."

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHIELDS ON THE MINNESOTA AND KANSAS QUESTIONS—HIS POSITION DEFINED.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1858.

* * On the 2d of February, the President's message, communicating the Lecompton Constitution, was transmitted to Congress. This message is now before the country. Unlike the message in the Minnesota case, it urges the admission of Kansas upon Congress, in a lengthy, labored, and, I will add, able argument. I find no fault with this. I cannot bring myself to condemn the President, even where my convictions of right compel me to differ from him. I entertain the liveliest feelings of friendship for him, and *regret from my inmost soul, that he has permitted his own honest judgment to be biased by the suggestions of selfish men, of inferior parts and questionable integrity.*

In the case of Minnesota, there was no litigated political question which called for Executive recommendation: whereas, in Kansas, an unfortunate sectional struggle invested the question with a national but unnatural prominence, which made it the duty of the President to express a decided opinion on the subject. Still, it has not failed to elicit remark that the Minnesota Constitution, which is the legitimate offspring of the whole people of Minnesota, has not received the compliment of a passing notice even from the Executive organ, the *Union*, while the Constitution of Kansas, which a great many honest people consider the fraudulent offspring of a factious minority, should be urged upon Congress with all the weight and authority of the Administration.

A trial of strength took place yesterday, in the House, on the Lecompton Constitution. It was on a question of reference. The Lecompton men were defeated. The reference to a Select Committee was carried by a majority of three or four. But the Lecompton Consitution will pass the Senate, and I hardly think a majority of four will be able to hold out long against the *weight* of the Administration.

We have fallen on strange times. I cannot venture a prediction as to the future. The people of Minnesota will do well to fortify their minds against any undue excitement. You may depend upon one thing, let what will happen: I mean, to the best of my poor abilities, to maintain the honor and dignity of Minnesota. *I mean to resist wrong, let it come from what quarter it may; wrong to the people of Kansas—wrong to the people of Minnesota—wrong to the people of the North, or wrong to the South, I will resist, either in the Senate or out of the Senate, with all my heart and all my strength, so long as God is pleased to spare my life to my country.* Your friend, JAMES SHIELDS.

Hon. R. G. Murphy, President of the Senate.

United States Consul at Hong Kong.

New-York, Friday, March 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your article relating to the decease of Commodore Perry, which appears in your edition of this morning, you remark that "his son, Oliver H. Perry, is Consul at Hong Kong." I think this an error, as Mr. O. H. Perry was appointed our Consul to Canton, where he remained until the destruction of the Foreign Hongs, one year ago last December, when he removed to Macao. General James Keenan, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been our Consul at Hong Kong for the past four years, and is now on his way home, on a visit, having appointed Mr. Gideon Nye, Jr., to act during his absence.

Yours respectfully, CHINA.

Marcus Cicero Stanley Before the Recorder—Fracas at Delmonico's.

The investigation into the charges made against Marcus Cicero Stanley, arrested on Thursday as a policy-dealer, was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. Ex Recorder Smith appeared on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. R. D. Holmes for the defence. The only witness examined was Charles McBryan. At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Holmes requested Recorder Barnard to instruct the witness concerning his position. The Recorder accordingly stated that the witness was not compelled to testify, when his answers would tend to subject himself to a criminal prosecution.

Q.—(By Ex-Recorder Smith)—How long have you known the defendant, Stanley? A.—Ten or twelve years.

Q.—What business has he been employed in during that time?

Objected to by defendant's counsel and admitted.

A.—In the policy business.

Q.—Has he been engaged in that business for the whole of the last twelve years?

Objected to Mr. Holmes. The Recorder overruled the question, but admitted it for the last three years, according to the limitation of the statute.

Q.—What business has he been engaged in for the past three years? A.—In the policy business.

Mr. Holmes excepted to the form of the question, and contended that these inquiries were irrelevant, and apart from the ends of public justice.

Ex-Recorder Smith answered at some length, charging that the defendant Stanley had been active in the arrest of parties connected with the policy business, while he, in his own person, was the most active of them all. While he was instigating the authorities to prosecute the offenders of the law, he was himself the principal offender. If there was any man that the law should lay hold of, it was that man who played the part of a hypocrite, and such was the defendant. Should it then be said that when such a man was brought before the tribunal of justice, that he was prosecuted for private ends, and not for those of public justice?

After some discussion, the question was put to the witness as follows:

Q.—Up to how late a time, of your own knowledge, has the defendant been engaged in the policy business? A.—Until this morning.

This reply caused a sensation in the audience. At the request of Ex-Recorder Smith the messenger was sent to the Mayor's Office to procure the original affidavit made be Mr. Stanley, in January last, that he was not engaged in the policy business. Counsel said he should not put the affidavit itself in evidence, but only wanted it to ascertain the time when it was made.

Q.—With whom has the defendant been engaged, of your knowledge, in the policy business, within the last three months?

Witness declined to answer.

Q.—Do you know that within the last thirty days he has received the proceeds of the sale of lottery policies? A.—No, Sir; the question is a difficult one to answer.

Q.—Has the defendant received within the last thirty days any moneys which have been made in the business of the sale of lottery policies?

Objected to by Mr. Holmes, and allowed.

A.—I do not know.

Q.—When was the last time that you knew of his receiving any money which was the proceeds of the sale of lottery policies?

Objected to by Mr. Holmes, and objection overruled.

A.—The last time I balanced the books.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—A year ago and better.

Q.—Of what was this money the proceeds?

Objected to by Mr. Holmes; objection sustained, and question varied.

Q.—What was the money paid to him for? A.—For gains in the policy business, by parties with whom he was interested as partner.

Mr. Holmes objected to the evidence on the ground that unless it was shown that Stanley himself sold the policies, he was not a principal.

The Recorder replied that in receiving the money from his partner or partners he made himself a principal.

Q.—Do you know, of your own knowledge, that the money was paid to him as gains in a policy business in which he was interested as a partner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stated that he had been engaged in the policy business up to this morning? A.—Yes.

Counsel for prosecution here rested his case with the witness.

At this point the following affidavit, furnished to Mayor Tiemann, was produced:

City and County of New-York, ss.—M. C. Stanley, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is not in any manner whatsoever concerned with, or concerned in the City of New-York, in the business of dealing or vending lottery policies, and known as the lottery-policy business. And further he saith not.

M. C STANLEY.

Sworn before me this 23d day of January, 1858.

W. H. Stephens, Commissiner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holmes—Have you known the defendant to sell, within three years last past, any lottery policies or lottery tickets? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you known the defendant within the last three years, to have backed or indorsed any book of policies—I now ask you to speak of your own personal observation and knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For whom did he back? A.—Some twenty.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood as saying that he furnished personally the money for that purpose? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you within three years last past, of your own knowledge, known the defendant, personally, to receive any book of policies, or pay personally any agent for selling policies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of the defendant having paid any agent within the last three years any money personally on account of the sale of policies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever within the last three years, received any money from the defendant on account of the sale of policies, or for the purpose of paying for policies or hits made by the drawing of any lottery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you state positively that you have, within the last eighteen months, received any money from the defendant on account of any policies? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Here the examination rested, Mr. Holmes desiring to consult with his colleague, Mr. Whiting, as to the propriety of continuing the cross-examination of this witness. The next hearing was adjourned to Wednesday, 10th inst.

At the conclusion of this investigation at the Recorder's office, certain of the parties repaired to Delmonico's. Among them was Mr. Stanley. While engaged at the bar an altercation arose between Mr. John McCarthy and Mr. Stanley, relative to the charges pending against the latter. Blows ensued, and Mr. Stanley drew his revolver, but Mr. Andy Sheehan and others interfering no further violence ensued. Stanley immediately made a complaint at the Mayor's office, and warrants were issued for the arrest of McCarthy and a man named Middleton, who is charged by Stanley as conspiring with McCarthy to take his life.

Brooklyn Items.

There was a good deal of floating ice in the rivers yesterday, though not enough to detain the ferry-boats. This ice comes down the North River, and most of it, probably, from below Newburg. Much of it is in cakes of a few feet in diameter, making no great demand upon Captain Shultz for the services of those three ice-boats—the *Independence*, *Newburg* and *Dr. Kane*—to crack them. The Captain has scarcely had opportunity to test the qualities of his ice-crackers yet; but fortunately for him the bargain that required him to keep the harbor free of ice did not stipulate that he furnish the ice to free it of.

The account given in the papers of yesterday, as to Mayor Hall taking possession of his gift house, is rather stale. He took possession of it nearly one year ago, and has resided in it ever since.

Several officers of the Russian Navy visited the Navy-yard yesterday, and were honored with a salute from the *North Carolina*, according to their rank.

George Stevens, the colored boy, who was passed from Savannah *via* Brooklyn, to Canada, on the Underground Railroad a short time ago, has settled in Toronto, where he was joined yesterday by his wife, who has for some time lived in Philadelphia.

The Board of Education Committee, appointed to investigate the cause of the destruction of Public School No. 14, and who reported a few days ago that "Nobody was to blame," are to continue their investigations and report the safety of the other School Houses.

Mrs. Bridget McCormick, residing at No. 289 Hicks-street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting her throat with a razor. Deceased was 45 years of age, and has been subject to an occasional depression of spirits for some time past. An inquest was held by Coroner Collins.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* has completed her crew from the general service men on board the *North Carolina*, and received orders to sail for England to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Vacant Judgeship—The Jury Law—The Consolidation Dodge—Deaths in Boston—Anniversary of Boston Massacre—Opening of the Howard Athenæum—Prices—The Institution for the Blind—Officers Reappointed—Ship Building, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

We had a rumor, some days since, that Governor Banks had appointed Marcus Morton, Jr., to the seat on the Bench of the Superior Court made vacant by the resignation of Judge Abbott. The latter gentleman, who knew that the Court even when full is overworked, notified his resignation some weeks in advance, so that government might fill the vacancy. Governor Gardner nominated Mr. Train to the place, but, as I mentioned some time ago, he called the Council together, to act on the nomination, just one day too late. Two months have since elapsed, and people have been wondering why the vacancy was not filled, which wonder was the more reasonable because the illness of the Chief Justice (Nelson) has reduced the four Justices to two, in connection with the retirement of Mr. Abbott. The Court is burdened with business, justice is practically denied, and all for the reason that the Governor will not act. Practically, there are not two Justices—for though Justice Huntington is a superior lawyer and a hard-working official who gives universal satisfaction, his associate (Nash) is an inferior person in every way, whose action carries no weight whatever. He was one of Governor Gardner's hard bargains, and came up to the surface with the rest of the scum and froth that the Know-Nothing boiling sent to the top of the political pot. When it was said that Mr. Morton had been appointed to succeed Mr. Abbott, people were pleased, as that gentleman, besides having a good professional reputation, though yet a young man for a Judge, belongs to one of the law families of the State. But up to this time I find no proof that Mr. Morton has been appointed, though this is the sixty-second day since Judge Abbott retired. They say that the Governor is waiting to see if some sucking temperance lawyers, now on probation, shall not return to that sort of bar-practice which is known in impolite circles as "sucking the monkey." If he should be as slow in filling up the new Court that is to be made out of the ruins of the Probate and Insolvent systems here, orphans and bankrupts will be in a fair way to need as large an endowment of patience as is held by those excellent Hebrews who are piously waiting for the restoration of Zion.

There were several local elections in this State on Monday, almost every one of which resulted unfavorably to pure Republican candidates. "Citizens'" tickets and "Reform" tickets were too much for Republican nomination. An Alderman was elected in Worcester over the Republican candidate by nearly four votes to one. In Fall River the Republicans were badly beaten, and in Taunton partially drubbed. They were laid out in Waltham, too. An Alderman was elected on Saturday last, in Springfield, a Democrat, by a good vote. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State, however, is strong as ever it was.

I am happy to be able to say that I was entirely mistaken in supposing that the Jury law would be repealed by our Legislature. My opinion was based on what I heard from advocates of repeal, who, from some cause or other, were very sanguine of success. I supposed they had ascertained their strength, or that they would not have endeavored to do that which their predecessors of the two preceding years had so signally failed to accomplish. But when they had pressed the matter to a vote, it was found they had not strength enough to demand a division. The repeal bill was rejected without a count. The Pro-Slavery fanatics and the Temperance fanatics were sent sprawling into the dust together, and I am half sorry they have strength enough to get on their feet again. This is the best thing the House has done in the two months it has been sitting, and it atones for a world of hunkerism and cowardice. Old Judge Morton made a good speech on the main question of the right of jurors to judge of laws, which he said was not to be disputed; and as he is one of the "law lords" (he was a Justice of our Supreme Court for a dozen years or more) of the Legislature, his arguments told on the minds of members. It is to be hoped that the "third time" will prove sufficient for the friends of repeal.

On Monday, the House of Representatives, by a decisive majority, (more than half the members being absent,) laid on the table the bill, that had passed the Senate, to consolidate the Probate Courts and the Insolvency Courts. This bill was got up, as I have already explained to you, for the purpose of getting rid of Judge Loring without having resort to any course calculated to offend the prejudices of the Whig members of the Republican Party in behalf of the judiciary. The bill went through the Senate without much trouble, the majority there being composed of an uncommonly slow and heavy set of coaches, a very decided collection of the Snooze family; but in the House are gentlemen who wish to mark Mr. Loring with a branding iron that they have been keeping at a white heat during every session of the Legislature since 1854. On the first, aided by the Democrats, and by the absence of so many of the Conservatives, the Fasts carried a motion which was meant to be preparatory to a movement to have the Legislature ask Gov. Banks remove the obnoxious Judge, a piece of work for which his Excellency has no taste whatever. There was much consternation caused by this victory of the Fasts, who were accused of having rebelled against the arrangement that had been made to "knife" the Judge so quietly that he wouldn't have the conscience to "squeal," and therefore Whig prejudices would remain unshocked. It certainly was very provoking, but I have noticed that your radical politicians rather enjoy the doing of provoking things. Yesterday, by a majority of 5, the House reversed its vote of Monday, and now the Conservatives feel better.

There was a great increase of deaths here last week—94, to 67 in the preceding week. Forty of these deaths were from complaints of the lungs and throat—consumption, croup and so forth. Fifty-seven of the deceased were under four years. What a massacre of the innocents, and how much of suffering to the living, of that frantic grief which the death of the young occasions, does the mere mention of the fact imply! Scarlatina is on the increase.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of the "Boston Massacre" will fall on Friday, March 5, and a meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall in the evening, at which speeches will be made by a number of distinguished Abolitionists and Republicans—Mr. Garrison, Theodore Parker, C. L. Remond, C. W. Slack, Judge Russell, and others. One of the persons who fell in the massacre was a colored man, Mr. Attucks.

The Howard Athenæum, under Mrs. Barrow's management, opened on Monday evening, to a crowded and crammed house. The pieces selected for the occasion were "The Country Squire" and "Living too Fast," and they were admirably performed. The company is a very strong one, the most noted members being Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. H. Chippendale, Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. H. Wallack, Miss Homan, Mrs. Barrow, Miss Thompson, Misses Carr and Cramer. At the end of the first play Mr. Wallack was called on, and made a very clever speech. Mrs. Barrow spoke the opening address, which was written by Mr. Thayer, one of the editors of the *Evening Gazette*. The building itself has been put in excellent order, and internally makes a very beautiful appearance. The scenery and decorations are very good.

Prices continue to come down, though I think the same process is going on here that there is in New-York, according to your paper: luxuries fall rather than those things which people must have, which is but natural. The rents of costly houses, for example, have been considerably abated, but there is no essential decrease in the rents demanded for the tenements occupied by the middle classes and the poor. It is said that some owners of houses in fashionable quarters are about to pursue a course that will even render the fall of their property the beginning of a "rise." They mean to let their empty tenements to the poorest class of tenants, who are sure weekly pay, and a dozen families of whom, each family taking boarders, and having from six to sixteen children, can be stuffed into one house. This course has been pursued in some quarters of the town with very decided effect, clearing out "respectability," and making the fortunes of landlords. I know streets which, but fifteen or twenty years ago, were quiet as those of a country village, and where people who could afford to set up grandfathers lived in peace, that are now but so many avenues to our *Cour des Miracles*, and where the passer-by is in pretty considerable danger of "catching" something while being "caught," that would not improve his blood, or tend to give his fingers a holiday. The same course would play the deuce with our *Chaussée d'Antin*, some of the dwellers in which have experienced the truth of what Spenser says of the "cruel sports" of Mutabilitie. The bill-collectors say that those who used to be the best payers have this year been the worst. I hear of but one of the hotels having made a reduction of prices recently, and that is the Webster House, on Hanover-street, said to be a superior establishment, which has made a reduction of 16⅔ per cent. in its rates.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind contains 114 inmates, being an increase of five in one year. There are 24 persons in the work department. The wages paid to blind people were, last year, $3,411, being a small falling off as compared with 1856. The sales of goods from the shops were of the value of $19,369 99, a falling off of $360 04 in one year. Dr. Howe, the able Superintendent, speaks encouragingly as to the educational departments. The Trustees recommend that the location of the Institution be changed.

The reappointments of Postmasters that have been made in Massachusetts are, in some instances, rather odd. For months, men were displaced because they had been coalitionists; but now that course seems to have been abandoned, and coalitionists are reappointed with as much readiness as if they were owners of slaves. Some of the new appointments have caused hard feelings, but as any selections would have been unexceptable to some people, Government has, on the whole, done as well as could have been expected, as they say of other cases of deliverance.

There are 27 vessels now on the stocks, or contracted for, to be immediately built, at Essex, which is a small town of about 1,700 inhabitants, in the County of the same name.

A large number of vessels are loading, or soon will load, at Newburyport, with ice for the South. After all our fears, our ice trade in 1858 promises to be a large and profitable one.

Our Legislature is considering the expediency of compelling persons who retail theatre tickets in times of excitement, when stars are shining, to take out licenses, thus making hawkers and pedlers of them, should the measure be adopted.

The *Daily Ledger*, our new Democratic paper supports Mr. Douglas, which is said to make it repulsive to the office-holders, but I am sure that its course is satisfactory to the mass of the party.

Mr. Hale has returned from Washington to New-Hampshire, and is now stumping it through the snow in that State.

Jared Sparks is one of the sufferers by the failure of Lawrence, Stone & Co. He sinks $5,000 in that Dead Sea, or Serbonian Bog. I suppose if he had been warned against risking so much with them, he would have considered himself insulted. Luckily, he is able to bear it. Our Harvard Professors, generally speaking, are as fortunate in the article of marriage, as was Bishop Burnett, though none of them have the same stalwart qualifications as recommended the Episcopal Lord of Sarum, in the appreciating eyes of widows as amorous as wealthy. Mr. Buckingham has about as much as Mr. Sparks in the same concern, and is less able to bear the loss of it. Some dividends will be paid, but how much, or when, the Lord only knows. I was offered a share of Bay State Mills stock for a dime to-day, (the par value is $1,000,) but I gratefully declined the transaction.

The last snow-storm has not improved the sleighing, but it has made the walking abominable. One sinks to the knees in slush, while he has a shower-bath, or an avalanche, from the roofs. It is something of an art how to walk with safety in our narrow, crooked, picturesque streets, in which only one wheelbarrow can go abreast.

THYME.

How Tariffs are Modified in Congress—Interesting Disclosures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We read with much interest the proceedings before the Investigating Committee, who are "in search of knowledge under difficulties," relative to the supposed briberies practiced by manufacturers on the easy virtues of members of Congress. That honorable members are not above suspicion of being for sale on any given question, is certainly a humiliating fact; but it is a hopeful sign that Congress seems disposed to purge itself from such suspicions. As manufacturers, we wish them entire success, ere another revision of the Tariff comes before them. We are pleased with the zeal manifested by the Committee in disciplining the lobby members. The case of Mr. Wolcott (of whom we know nothing except from the public prints) is certainly an interesting one, and we hope measures will be taken at once to carry out the suggestion to "enlarge the jail accommodations of the District."

Possibly the following letters may furnish a hint to the Committee and the public which will aid them in arriving at a true appreciation of the influences brought to bear upon the advocates of a protective tariff, and, perhaps on any other measure involving pecuniary interests pending before Congress.

These letters, as the dates show, were received previous to the last revision of the Tariff, and we presume that manufacturers of other fabrics enjoyed, equally with ourselves, the luxury of knowing that their interests at the national capital were in the hands of equally efficient guardians.

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1854.

Messrs. ——— ———: *Gents:* I have been induced to come here and attend to the adjustment of a ——— tariff that will be satisfactory to the manufacturers. What say you to no duty on stocks, and 25 per cent. on all manufactured goods, and have stock defined so the importers cannot get round it to the injury of manufacturers? *Should such a thing be accomplished, what will your firm allow towards expenses, &c.?* If I do not succeed nothing is to be paid. I have been here near two months on this business.

Truly yours, ——— ———.

As we had already called the attention of our Representative, and the Senators of our State, to certain provisions in the then existing tariff, which, in our view, needed amending, and had then rested our case, we made no reply to the foregoing letter. Soon after we received the following:

National Hotel,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1854.

Messrs. ——— ———: *Gents:* Please favor me with an answer to my last letter to you, or you can send an answer to ———, *who will inform you who is instrumental in getting a ——— Tariff as it should be beneficial to the ——— manufacturers.* Truly yours,

——— ———.

A few weeks after the receipt of this second letter, we received a scorching reprimand from an extensive manufacturer out of New-England, because ourselves and other eastern manufacturers had declined to employ the author of the above modest letters, "who was now going against our interests, and would get such provisions in the Bill as would defeat our wishes."

MANUFACTURER.

Valley of the Connecticut, Thursday, March 4, 1858.

MEXICO.

Progress of Civil War—The two Claimants to the Presidency—Zuloaga's Commercial Decree—Violent Opposition at Vera Cruz—Strength of the Opposing Forces—Attitude of the Church—Reception of the Diplomatic Corps.

Our advices from Mexico City are to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst. The papers add little to the information previously received by telegraph.

Civil war undoubtedly exists in the unhappy Republic. Two distinct Governments are organized—one at Mexico, under the administration of Zuloaga, the head of the Revolutionary Party; the other at Guanajuato, with Juarez, the constitutional successor to Comonfort, at its head. Both parties are preparing for a struggle, and the papers are filled with accounts of marches and countermarches, and military movements of every kind. Thus far, however, nothing decisive has occurred, no serious conflict has taken place, and the country seems in nearly the same situation as that in which it was a fortnight previous.

The Government at the capital is as busy as any of its predecessors in issuing decrees. One recently promulgated provides for the payment of duties at the city of Mexico by vessels arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico, in consequence of the opposition of those cities to the authority of Zuloaga. This has created great excitement, and the Vera Cruz press treats it as an arbitrary and tyrannical act for usurping government—one which Vera Cruz should refuse to obey, and will undoubtedly treat with disdain. Vera Cruz is strongly attached to the legitimate government, and declines acknowledging the factious administration of Zuloaga.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 21st inst., in referring to this decree, indignantly repudiates the faculties which, it says, a factious Government is thus arrogating to itself, dictating laws to Territories which support the legitimate Government of the nation, and which, far from accepting the usurpation which a traitorous part of the army affects, are disposed to combat it; and, it remarks, that one condition in all international treaties is, that no important alteration in reference to foreign commerce shall be made without allowing ample time for notice of it to reach those places which have transactions with the ports affected. But waiving these for the moment, it asks whether the foreign Ministers at Mexico have recognized the rebel Government of Zuloaga, and will tolerate this prejudicial movement against the commerce of their respective countries. Some of them, it says, are reported to have protested against this attack; and, if this is not so, the Consuls at the respective ports ought, it thinks, at once to address their several Ministers on the subject of this assault upon the interests of their country.

If they have been seduced to acquiesce in it by offers of the rebel Government that the proceeds of the duties shall be reserved for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations of existing conventions, says the *Progreso*, little as they may reflect, they might perceive that there would be more security for its being respected, if it were permitted to remain in the treasury of the State, as heretofore, than in the possession of this Government of a few days, with the risk of being robbed as was the San Luis convoy, perpetrated by the very men now figuring in the reactionary party. In fine, it says, Vera Cruz cannot permit the product of her customs, appropriated as they are, to fall into the hands, not only of traitors and rebels, but of the robber faction with whom they make common cause. The *Progreso* says much more to similar effect, and throughout the whole of the issue to which we are referring, speaks in a similarly defiant, severe, and bitter strain of the Zuloaga Government.

Nor is the *Progreso* alone in the expression of such feelings as these. It quotes several articles, if anything, stronger in tone than its own, from *El Juicio Publico*, of Guanajuato, from the *Boletin Orizaveno*, from *La Miscelanea*, and from the *Mentor*. The first-named of these loudly proclaims the impossibility of Zuloaga's government lasting, and closes its long article with the cry, "To Arms! Death to Tyrants!" The next says of the government, "Everything is supremely ridiculous; and what is ridiculous is good for nothing in politics; in politics ridicule is death." And similarly speak the others.

The *Courrier Français*, which appeared after the suppression of the *Trait d'Union*, was itself suspended for dabbling in politics, and after three days of non-appearance, was permitted to be resumed on condition of abstaining from any expression of opinion upon political questions. This is unfortunate, as the *Courrier*, like the *Trait d'Union*, was an able and impartial exponent of facts, and enabled persons outside of Mexico to form a comprehensive and correct idea of the condition of things in that country.

Zuloaga has published a decree ordering all political offenders within the Capital, not belonging to the army, to be set at liberty. The reason assigned for this act of clemency is the cessation of agitation and the return of tranquillity. Zuloaga's forces in the City of Mexico being quite sufficient to repress every sympton of disorder, this display of cheap magnanimity may be safely indulged in.

Osollo, one of Zuloaga's principal adherents, occupied Queretaro at the last accounts, and writes that he had been received with an outburst of enthusiasm, and that the enemy (Constitutional troops) had fallen back on Apasco and Celaya. Queretaro, he adds, has been effaced from the petty list of coalesced States. The troops which evacuated Queretaro were about 2,100 strong.

The army at the capital is receiving accessions from those portions of the Republic which recognize Zuloaga.

In the meantime the Constitutionalists are preparing very energetically for resistance. At Tampico the garrison pronounced against the movement in the capital. Lallave is collecting a large force at Orizaba, composed of three brigades, numbering in the aggregate 4,000 men, with eighteen pieces of artillery. An expedition against the Government at Mexico is organized at Leon, when it will unite with the troops of Jalisco and Guanajuato, and advance upon the capital. The members of the Constitutional Government have withdrawn to Celaya.

The legitimate cabinet is reported to be composed as follows: Minister of Foreign Relations, Sr. D. Leon Guzman; Government, Sr. D. Santas Degollado; Justice, Sr. D. Manuel Ruiz; Fomento, Sr. D. Melchor Ocampo; Finance, Sr. D. G. Prieto; War, vacant.

At Puebla the rejoicings at the triumph of the Zuloaga party were attended with great excitement, in the course of which some sixteen persons were killed: "Hurrah for the Clergy," "Hurrah for Santa Anna," "Down with the Plan of Ayutla," "Death to the Puros," "Death to the Jews," were the principal cries heard during the proceedings.

A correspondent of the *Extraordinary*, writing thence, says:

> "The Clergy are flushed with their triumph, and behaving most arbitrarily towards all those persons who have the misfortune to live in adjudicated houses, even where large sums of money have been spent in the repair and improvement of tenements, the clergy refuse to give any compensation. They declare that all expenditure has been and should be for the benefit of the church. Some British subjects have been told that if they do not pay four times the rent paid before the passing of the Lerdo Tejada law, they must quit their houses and lose all they have laid out in improvements."

Another correspondent of the *Extraordinary* gives an account of a person who had appeared at Puebla, describing himself a United States *Chargé d'Affaires*, demanding a heavy escort to Orizaba, and when refused one further than Palmas, menaced very terribly. The *Extraordinary* is satisfied that he was an impostor.

In Sonora there have been several fights between the soldiers of Gandara and those of Pesquiera, in which the former had proved victorious. At the latest dates Gandara was in possession of Mazatlan, with 1,500 troops.

The diplomatic corps at Mexico were formally received on the 12th inst. All the foreign Ministers, except Mr. Clementi, were present in full uniform. The usual congratulations and speeches were interchanged, and the affair passed off satisfactorily.

The papers abound in prolix details of the military movements going on, but there is in reality hardly a word of important news. We gather from a perusal of our files that the States in the immediate neighborhood of the Capital are disposed to recognize the Zuloaga Government, while the more distant departments, and especially the seaboard, are strongly opposed to it. The high character, purity and patriotism of Juarez will insure him the warm support of every Mexican who is the friend of law and order, and respects disinterestedness and honor; but on the other hand, the clergy, which is immensely strong, wealthy and influential, and which has been completely won over to the usurping administration at the Capital by the repeal of the law Lerdo, and other decrees of ecclesiastical expropriation, will impart power to that Government, and keep it supplied with the means of defraying its expenses, and maintaining in the field an imposing military force. How the conflict will end is so far not very apparent. In the interval between the last and the present advices no important movement had been made. Neither party seems disposed to risk a battle; perhaps neither is fully prepared. As the troops on one side advance, those on the other recede, and thus, although there are thousands of armed men equipped and ready for the bloody abitrament of war, not a single event has occurred which would justify even a conjecture as to the final upshot of this civil feud. Perhaps the next arrival may bring more decisive intelligence, and may apprise us either of the overthrow of the constitutionalists or of the triumph of the reactionists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yrissarri Treaty Not Ratified—The Chicago Postmaster—Pay of Members of Congress—Mr. Seward's Speech—The Court of Claims, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

The "deck passenger" on board the steamer which plies between Panama and the Central American ports, who claimed to be the bearer of the certified Yrisarri treaty to Washington, as noted by your intelligent Panama correspondent, must have been a humbug. Certainly no such individual has arrived here. On the contrary, the State Department is informed that the treaty has not yet been ratified, although the opinion is still expresseed that it will be. Yrisarri's letter states that President Martinez was taking time to consider well a matter which he looked upon as involving either the life or death of Nicaragua. You will remember that a fortnight ago your "obscured and ignorant" cotemporary, the *Herald*, professed to have positive and exclusive intelligence that the Convention had actually then been ratified by Nicaragua. The result proves your correspondent's contradiction to have been correct. I have only to add that private advices still incline me to the belief that the treaty never will come back here, except with fatal amendments.

The debate in the Senate yesterday and to-day over the nomination of Cook to be Postmaster at Chicago is understood to have been exceedingly acrimonious. The facts of his defalcation were all brought out and clearly established substantially—as presented in my letter upon the subject published some days ago. The defence put in is that Cook has entered into a contract to sell the Government a lot in Chicago for a sum equal to the amount for which his accounts are short,—and that therefore he is not justly chargable with defalcation. The answer to this is that the terms of the contract have not been complied with, and cannot be until the Illinois Legislature shall meet a year hence,—and that therefore the Government has no power to make the purchase absolute and credit Cook with the amount. This fact is, and long has been, well known to the defaulting official, and the impudence with which he persists, notwithstanding, in insisting upon the set-off, has a compound character of the sublime and the ridiculous. But the most complete answer to the defence set up on his behalf, is, that notwithstanding the facts have all been urgently pressed upon the Government, two days after Cook was nominated to the Senate, *his surety* was notified by the proper Department that he must make good the deficiency of $15,000 at once, or suit would be commenced upon his bond! But Cook is "sound" on the Kansas question,—and honorable Senators will try hard to squeeze him through, no matter what his moral character and position.

Mr. Haskin yesterday, in the course of discussion upon a proposition to cut down the pay of various employes of the House, moved an amendment restoring the compensation of members to the old rate of eight dollars per day, and supported it in some brief remarks, in which the following very sensible suggestions were presented:

> "Sir, a great deal has been said here upon the subject of retrenchment and reform. It is a hobby which men mount in every legislative body in this country, and they ride it to death. I am sincerely in favor of retrenchment and reform; but the retrenchment and reform sought to be enforced by the bill now before us, by cutting down the pay of the poor assistant doorkeepers and laborers about this building—men who have come here from States remote from the capital, and who have to pay heavy board here in addition to supporting their families at home, and of these little boys, who are supporting their mothers and brothers, is a species of picayune reform which I am not in favor of. When the responsible majority in this House will initiate a system of retrenchment and reform, striking at the enormous printing system which has led to the payment of millions by this Government, and at the excessive publication of books and documents which are printed and thrown away, and by which the printer alone is benefited, I will go for it. Why, Sir, *there is a proposition, I understand before the House that the Custom-house officers throughout the country*—the paid agents of the Government, *who are now creating public opinion in the North in favor of a monstrous and stupendous swindle*—shall have their salaries increased to four dollars a day. I am against this kind of "reform," Sir. I hope that if this bill is to be adopted, that it may be so amended as to cut down our own salaries at the same time that it cuts down the pay of those who are as much entitled to it, if not more, than we are to ours."

The lines I have italicised are suggestive to sundry gentlemen both in and out of Westchester County.

S.

Washington, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

Mr. Seward's speech of to-day was listened to with profound interest and attention by a full Senate and crowded galleries. I could not but contrast the respectful attention with which he was listened to upon the present occasion, with the haughty superciliousness and arrogance with which, only eight years ago, honorable gentlemen deemed it fitting to receive his modest, moderate, but sensible and practical presentation of the interests of freedom and free labor. Now, how all is changed! Then, fellow Senators affected to despise him. Then they deemed it due their dignity to leave the chamber when he rose to address his Peers, or to turn their backs upon him in mark of their contempt. They have learned better. They are compelled at last to acknowledge his honesty and patriotism no less than his intellectual power; and during the two and a half hours occupied in the delivery of his speech to-day, they paid him the homage which genius must command when it drops living thoughts from a statesman's lips.

Those who heard and those who read this last great effort of Mr. Seward, must admit that he has not purchased this change of sentiment, by any modification of his own views, or any lagging in the cause of which he has been so long a leading and consistent champion—for never was he bolder, more explicit, or more radical. Certainly he never presented his cause in a manner more likely to reach the popular head or heart, and to quicken the public conscience. His speech of to-day was a historical argument—a text-book of incontrovertible facts, so skillfully arranged as to carry their irresistible logic with them in every line. In this respect it was marvelously judicious. Pettifogging or special pleading will avail nothing in their assaults against it, no matter how cunningly devised. Its stern logic of facts is an armor of impenetrable steel, so closely woven that it exposes no vulnerable point.

It is safe to presume that those who have been engaged of late in the effort to read Mr. Seward out of the Republican Party will consent to take him back again in view of this exhibition of his superior skill in fighting the battles of freedom.

The speech itself is before you, and it would be useless for me, therefore, to attempt to state its leading features in detail. I may suggest, however, that as an argumentative history of the contest between free and slave labor from the formation of our Government to the present day, it is invaluable, and should be not only read with care, but filed for preservation, for it will rank among the noblest efforts ever made by an American statesman.

Mr. Forsyth's recognition of the Zuloaga Government, reported by last advices from Mexico, is understood to greatly annoy Mr. Buchanan, whose sympathies are naturally with the Liberals, and opposed to the Church party. Of course, if the latter should really obtain possession of the Government, it would be in accordance with our policy to recognize it but the fact that Zuloaga has control of the Capital does not make him the *de facto* ruler of the Republic, —and it seems very strange that our Minister should be in such haste to recognize him, when nearly the entire country is openly against him, refusing to acknowledge his authority, and when the Constitution of Mexico distinctly points at Juarez as the rightful President.

Gen. Scott's recent order for the organization immediately, at Fort Leavenworth, of a great train to carry supplies to the Army of Utah, was predicated upon Col. Johnston's dispatch, stating, in substance, that the cattle of Messrs. Russell & Majors, the contractors for transporting supplies, at Fort Laramie, were not in condition to perform the service. It now appears that Col. Johnston's advices from Fort Laramie were only to the 2d of December last, while Mr. Russell, who is now here, has letters from the same point, down to the 28th of January, which state that his stock are all in fine condition, and can be fully relied upon to forward the needed supplies, starting upon the march on or about the 20th inst., although Russell & Majors' contract does not require them to move until May. The Secretary of War and Quartermaster's Department, being entirely satisfied of the reliability of the contractors, have countermanded the order for an army train. There is not the least danger that the troops will be short of stores of any kind.

Naval officers generally are rejoiced at the passage, by the House to-day, of the Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to restore to the active service list any officers of the **Navy** who were stricken down by the Retiring Board. It is stated that the President was desirous that the law should be passed, and has indicated that if it did pass, he would hasten to nominate for restoration quite a number of gentlemen who have been, in his opinion, most unjustly treated. At any rate, this is the last card which can be played in behalf of the victims of the Board, and those who fail of restoration now, must necessarily yield to fate, and turn their attention to some other pursuit than the Navy.

The articles of the Times upon the Court of Claims, and the treatment of its decisions by Congress, have attracted attention here. The justice of their strictures must be admitted by any one who gives the subject attention. Private claimants upon Congressional justice are treated with even less consideration than usual, this year. Mark the fact, that although thirteen weeks of the session have passed, scarce an hour has yet been appropriated to private claimants. Even the Committees have had no opportunity to make reports for weeks past; and hundreds of private claims, most of them insignificant in amount, are denied even a place upon the calendar. Can you not arouse public sentiment a little upon this point, and secure at least one day of the week for the consideration of these cases? Surely, that much can be spared from buncombe, and be devoted to practical legislation for humble and suffering citizens.

What has become of Smith's (of Virginia) Committee of Investigation upon the printing, &c.? Is it not nearly time that we heard from them? I understand, by the way, that the late Superintendent of Public Printing made contracts for the Patent Office Engraving for *this* year in advance of any order by the House, and that the Committee on Engraving is now considering whether he had any power thus to bind the Government. If he had the right to contract for this year, why could he not contract for ten years to come, as well?

S.

Virginia Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, writing from Richmond, Va., says, "The Chesapeake and Pamlico Canal which is designed to do for Virginia what the Erie Canal has done for New-York, is suspended, being about one-third finished. $15,000,000 have been expended upon it, and it is estimated to require as mnch more for its completion."

There is no such work as the Chesapeake and Pamlico Canal. The *Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal* intended to unite the waters of Albemarle, Pamlico and Currituck Sounds with Chesapeake Bay, *is now in process of construction; and is expected to be opened for navigation the latter part of the present, or early in the ensuing year.* When completed, it will furnish a good navigation for vessels bound to North Carolina, and avoid that dread of all navigators, Cape Hatteras. Vessels bound South will come in the Capes of Virginia, and pass through two short canals, one eight and a half miles, the other five and a half. There is only one lock, which is 220 feet long and 40 feet wide.

The Canal alluded to by your correspondent, is, no doubt, "The James River and Kanawha," which is intended to connect James River with the Ohio.

M. P.

Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Jacksonville, Monday, March 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My Dear Sir: In a late number of your paper I find the following:

> "The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of Illinois has 62 mutes and 28 blind pupils—total 90. A new building is needed, the present accommodations being insufficient. The work on the new building is at a stand-still, and appropriations are called for to finish it. Mr. Fay continues in the office of Principal."

The above is a mistake. The Michigan Institution is doubtless the one meant. The Illinois Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, are separate organizations. Both of them have commodious and good buildings, and are amply provided for by legislative appropriations. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has between one hundred and forty and fifty pupils, and the Institution for the Blind about fifty.

I am, respectfully, yours,
PHILIP G. GILLET, Principal.

Proselytism in India in 1819.

A correspondence of a curious nature was lately laid before the British Parliament, having reference to the case of a Sepoy of the Bengal army, who, in 1819, was removed from his regiment, then stationed at Meerut, in consequence of his having embraced Christianity. The man was a naik or corporal of the Brahmin caste, and, before his conversion, much esteemed in the regiment. His baptism by one of the regular chaplains of the establishment having become known to Major Boyd, the officer commanding the battalion to which he belonged, the fact was immediately communicated to the Adjutant-General as "a singular, unprecedented circumstance," which had filled the whole corps with the greatest consternation, it being composed chiefly of Brahmins of the highest caste. Major Boyd was apprehensive that the occurrence would prove injurious to the interests of the regiment, particularly in its recruiting department, the prejudices of the natives being such that men of high caste would, he feared, be averse to entering it owing to the idea that means would be employed to convert them. The Governor-General and Council viewed the matter in the most serious light, and expressed extreme anxiety to be satisfied in regard to the means that had been used to induce the naik to forsake the creed of his fathers, and become a Christian. The Commander-in-Chief was instructed to convene a special Committee at Meerut to investigate and report upon the circumstances, and also to inquire what measures had been adopted which might in any way be considered to interfere with the religious prejudices of the native soldiery with a view to their conversion, with the employment of native or other emissaries in visiting the lines, or residing for the purpose within the limits of the cantonment. The naik whose conversion had occasioned so much consternation was removed from the regiment, and ordered to remain at Meerut, drawing his pay and allowances as usual, until the pleasure of Government should be made known in respect of what they termed "this singular and unprecedented case." The issue of the affair remains unknown, there being no further papers relating to it to be found in the records of the military department at the East India House.

East India Cadetships.

A return has been made to the British Parliament by the East India Company of the number of cadetships and the different classes of persons upon whose sons they have been conferred by the Directors and the President of the Board of Control, in each year from 1840 to 1857, inclusive. The total number of cadetships conferred has been 5,477, of which 1,865, or about one-third, have been given to the sons of military, marine and medical officers, chaplains and civil servants of the Company; 717 to the sons of military, naval and medical officers in the Queen's service; 580 to the sons of clergymen; and 2,315 to the sons of professional men and others. An analysis of the returns shows that, though the number of cadetships in each year has varied very considerably from a minimum of 202 to a maximum of 463, with a very small progressive increase, the tendencies to increase or decrease in the ratios in which they have been conferred upon different classes, have been tolerably uniform and well marked. The greatest number of cadetships was conferred in the first three and the last year of the series, but the numbers conferred upon the sons of individuals in the Company's service has proportionately increased, while the numbers given to the sons of other classes of persons show a corresponding diminution. Thus, taking the first and last years of the series, we find that, of 413 cadetships conferred in 1840, the proportion given to the sons of the Company's officers and servants was 113, or rather more than one-fourth; while of 463 conferred in 1857, the same class received 193, or about four-ninths.

Appointment by Gov. King.—Gov. King has reappointed C. A. Mann, S. D. Childs, and Spencer Kellogg, of Utica, as managers of the State Lunatic Asylum in that city; Daniel Sherman, of Chautauque, as Attorney for the Senecas; and the following Notaries Public for Kings County: David Hallanan, in place of Thos. J. Northall; Walter Durack, in place of E. Bolivar Hall; Henry C. Marvin, in place of A. S. Diossy; Waldo Abbott, in place of Augustus H. Sidell, whose commissions have expired; Jacob Rosengarden, reappointment, of Brooklyn.

Personal.

The following incident of family history is told by the Baltimore *Sun*: "The late Wm. Bodman of this city dictated a will, bequeathing over $100,000. When the will was opened, it was found that after providing for his immediate family to the extent of $40,000, the testator had left the balance, $65,000, to a nephew, Mr. Charles Bodman, of Cincinnati, Inspector of the Tobacco Inspection Warehouses of that city. The slaves, five in number, he also bequeathed to him, making him sole residuary heir. The contents of the will being communicated to Mr. Bodman, he immediately came to Baltimore, and on Tuesday made over the whole bequest to two female members of the family, who had been overlooked by the testator, reserving only for himself Gano, the body servant of his uncle. Such acts of generous disinterestedness are seldom met with."

Rev. Dr. Haase writes from Chillicothe to the *Musical World*, of the meritorious performances of a young lady, to whose execution of his own pieces Thalberg was a frequent and attentive listener while both parties were sojourning at the St. Nicholas in this City, a few months since. The lady is 17, and did not know her auditor till she had played the best of his compositions creditably in his presence. She has since appeared in public musical entertainments in Chillicothe.

Mr. W. Prescott Smith has been appointed Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Smith was the gentleman who superintended the excellent arrangements for the opening of the St. Louis and Cincinnati route last Summer, which so many people enjoyed.

Miss Petit, a Southern lady, left an orphan and dependent upon her own exertions for support, is about to give a series of Shakespearean readings in Richmond. She has been reading in private circles in this City for some time past.

A lad of 17, who had acquired some reputation as a theatrical performer, was recently converted during a revival in the Baptist Church at Lagrange, Mo., and has been licensed as a preacher. He is said to be another Spurgeon, swaying his audiences with remarkable power.

The bequest of $45,000 to Harvard College by the late Dr. Treadwell, of Salem, was encumbered with such conditions as to make it useless, and the College therefore declines it. The sum goes, by a provision for this contingency in the will, to the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston.

Rev. Mr. Hovey, pastor of the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church in this City, proposes to preach a sermon to the firemen. A similar undertaking in Philadelphia, recently drew together an audience of nearly 1,800.

Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, petitions for whose removal are before the Legislature, has sent in a defence of himself. He says he was sworn to support the Constitution, and claims to have fulfilled the spirit and the letter of his oath.

The remains of Lablache will shortly be removed from Naples to Paris, to be interred beside those of his wife, when a solemn requiem will be sung in the Church of La Madeleine.

We are informed that the salary offered to Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, by the Lexington-avenue Church, in this City, is $2,500, and not $1,000, as erroneously stated.

Capt. Robert Bayley and wife celebrated their golden wedding at Newburyport on Thursday evening. Capt. Bayley is one of the old and successful merchants of that city.

Miss Charlotte Cushman has taken an engagement in Mobile, after an absence from that city of seven years.

Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick, formerly of this City, has settled in Chicago, where she has a remunerative Church engagement.

Ex-President Fillmore has purchased the house of James Hollister on Delaware-street, Buffalo, with a view of making it his future residence.

Mrs. McMahon is giving "Shakespearean Readings" in Newark.

Sr. de Osma, Peruvian Minister to this Government, has arrived at Charleston from Havana.

Mr. Geo. Vanderhoff is lecturing in Baltimore.

Miscellaneous Items.

A New-Haven correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of the case of the mail-robber Tuckerman: "His Honor said that there were three cases to come before the jury—Tuckerman's, also one for counterfeiting, and one for assault and battery upon the high-seas. He said that if the jury were satisfied that an offence had been committed, no matter if the locality could not be proved, no matter whether the evidence was direct or circumstantial, they were to find true bills. Under this, Tuckerman will most assuredly be indicted; but, as has been said before, that will not necessarily bring conviction. I understand that the defence will make its great point on the locality, and unless more definite testimony than was given before the Commissioners is presented, there will be a large loop-hole."

The Engineers employed on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad "struck" on Monday evening and Tuesday morning. The cause was the dispensing with the services of men at the engine stations, who, upon the return of each engine, took charge of it, shifted and housed it, relieving the engineers on the moment of their arrival. By the discharge of these engine attendants, the engineers were required to house and shift their own engines. There was some little difficulty on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the strike, and some of the freight trains were not run. At noon the engineers thought better of it, and went to work again.

Mr. Joseph H. Harris, formerly of Richmond, Va., was recently murdered at New-Providence, Tenn., by a slave of Wm. Gray. Mr. H. was sitting in his office reading, when the fellow approached and buried an axe in his head. After repeating the blow and thrusting his victim's head into the fire, he set fire to the office, but the flames were soon discovered and suppressed. The murderer was arrested by the Sheriff, from whom he was immediately taken by the citizens of Clarksville. A Committee of twelve having been appointed to try him, found him guilty, and he was hung on the spot after confessing his guilt.

Robert Rigby, a young man living near DeKalb, Miss., was killed on the morning of the 10th ult., by Mr. D. C. McLaurin. Rigby called to see McLaurin at his own house, and while there, a dispute arose between them. Mr. McLaurin ordered him out of the house, and failing to comply, Mr. M. shot him down. He survived but a few moments. McLaurin made his escape, and had not been arrested at the last advices.

An Englishman, named Thomas Radcliffe, was detected in Chicago last week in an attempt to kidnap a free colored woman named Hannah Blackson. He induced the woman to give him her baggage and a considerable sum in money, with which he decamped, after the discovery of his purpose to sell the woman as a slave in St. Louis.

New Post-Office regulations in reference to newspapers have been adopted by the Post-Office departments of this country and Great Britain. Hereafter, all newspapers containing writing or inclosures may be sent to the dead-letter office, or be forwarded with letter-postage attached.

Major R. S. Neighbors, Indian Agent in Texas, writes to the Austin *Gazette* to exonerate the Indians on the Reserves from unfounded charges of violence upon the whites. He says there are now 1,398 Indians under good police regulation at the Camanche and Brazos Agencies.

The Boston police last week chased a counterfeiter to Lowell, and although the culprit escaped, they succeeded in capturing plates, printed bills, &c., in his room at the Manchester House.

At the commencement of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, on Wednesday, 16 young doctors graduated, two of whom were from Bavaria, and one from Hungary. Prof. Taggart delivered the Valedictory.

The steamer *Henry A. Jones*, of the Cincinnati and Marietta line, was burnt last week. Two of the deck hands were badly burned, but all the passengers were saved. The boat is a total loss. Valued at $18,000.

The information received from Lieut. Ives' Colorado Expedition is highly satisfactory. The steamer taken out proves to be admirably adapted for the exploration of the Colorado.

The survivors of the Maryland Regiment last week appointed a Committee to wait upon the President for the purpose of offering themselves as volunteers in the Mormon war.

The Pittsburg Young Men's Christian Association proposed to institute afternoon prayer meetings, after the New York style, but the matter was laid on the table for further consideration.

The emigrant travel westward over the Pennsylvania Railroad this year is greater than in the corresponding period of 1857.

The Desjardin Bridge on the Great Western Railroad (Canada) was partially consumed by fire a few days since.

An important arrest of incendiaries was made in Baltimore last week. The culprits are all young men.

Ice-cutters are busily at work on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia.

Obituary.

Capt. Joseph B. Tate, founder of the Washington *Evening Star*, died at Washington on Tuesday evening.

The East India Civil Service.—The number of covenanted civil servants of the East India Company receiving annuities for past services is, according to a return lately made to Parliament, 456, of whom 414 receive annuities of £1,000, viz.: 242 in Bengal, 98 in Madras, and 74 in Bombay. The minimum period of service in all three Presidencies has been 25 years, and the maximum 56 in Bengal, 60 in Madras, and 42 in Bombay. In the first-named province there are 31 civil servants retired upon annuities varying in amount from £247 to £900 per annum, and whose periods of service range from 15 to 30 years; in Madras three only, receiving from £750 to £920 per annum, for services respectively of 27, 29 and 37 years; and in Bombay eight, receiving from £250 to £714 per annum, the period of service ranging from 14 to 28 years.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Thursday afternoon, the President, John Clancy, Esq., in the Chair. The following communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, March, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I am constrained to return to your Honorable Body, without my approval, certain resolutions of the Common Council, authorizing the Comptroller to lease an addition of seven feet wide by thirty feet deep, to the lot now occupied by Hook and Ladder Co. No. 9, on Twenty-sixth-street, and also amending the resolution previously passed, March 18, 1857, so as to make the dimensions of the proposed building therein authorized, altered to conform in size to the additional width of the lot, and increased from 18 feet to 25 feet in front.

I do this with reluctance, for after having caused an examination of the building now occupied by the Company, I have come to the conclusion that it is entirely inadequate for their accommodation, or even the due protection of the apparatus, so that the erection of a better house is indispensable if the present location is retained. But I do not think that the Common Council would be justified in erecting an expensive building on this lot.

The lease of that portion which is now held by the City, has only about twelve years to run, and contains no covenant for renewal or for payment for improvements at the end of the term. I have made inquiries of the original lessee of the lot under whom the Corporation hold by a sub-lease, whether it would be possible to obtain a renewal at the expiration of the lease, and he writes that such renewal cannot be obtained. Under such circumstances it would not be prudent to erect a building, at a cost of several thousand dollars, on a lot held for only twelve years, and with no covenant for the payment of improvements made on the land. It is evident that the interests of the City require that the lease now held should be disposed of, and the purchase of a lot in the vicinity be made for the erection of a suitable building for the Company. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The subjoined communication was also received from his Honor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, March, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: Although disapproving of some of the items of the tax levy for 1858, as passed by both Boards of your honorable body, I have given to the measure my official approval, and I have done so because of the serious embarrassment further delay would cause to the employes and creditors of the Corporation, as well as the actual loss which the City has been sustaining, by reason of suits brought against it for claims to which no successful defence could be interposed. Of the existing evils I have chosen what I consider the least, but I desire that my action in the premises may be explained so that any objection to particular items of the bill which I may hereafter feel it to be my duty to make, may not be misunderstood. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Both of these communications took the usual course.

Alderman McSpedon proposed a resolution requesting that the Committee on Ordinances to prepare an ordinance providing that contractors be paid interest on moneys due to them for work performed from and after the expiration of 30 days, the object being, as he contended, to prevent doing any injustice to property owners. Adopted.

The Board concurred to give salaries not exceeding $800 per annum to the telegraph operators in the City Hall.

Alderman Adams offered the following:

Whereas, The Common Council have heard with feelings of regret of the death of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, late of the United States Navy.

Whereas, It is but meet and proper that the Common Council of the City of New-York should testify in a becoming manner their appreciation of the eminent public worth and private virtues of the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council, deeply sympathising with the family and friends in their bereavement, do tender them their condolence in this trying affliction.

Resolved, That the Common Council will attend the funeral on the day designated for that performance of the mournful ceremony by the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings in this City be displayed at half mast on the day set apart for the funeral, and that the owners of shipping in the harbor be requested to display their flags at half mast on that day.

The resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions that were vetoed by the Mayor, to give members of the Common Council salaries at $1,000 per annum, were called up.

Alderman Boole said he was willing a second time to move the adoption of these resolutions, even though the Mayor had signified his dissent.

Alderman Tucker spoke against the adoption, chiefly on the ground that salaries would not tend to improve the character of the parties the public would select for office. Many more incompetent men would seek the office, solely with a view to the salary.

Alderman Stephens said the Common Council had a right to fix their own salaries. He argued in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Carried by a vote of 12 to 4.

The order of the day was then taken up, namely, the majority and minority reports and resolutions of the Street Committee in reference to grooving the pavement in Broadway.

After some discussion, the matter was laid over until Monday.

The report of the Committee on Frauds being called up by Alderman Tucker—

Alderman McSpedon asked that the report and resolutions be laid over until Monday, so as to give time to a party implicated to send a communication to the Board.

Alderman Owens opposed delay. Every one had been heard.

Alderman Adams contended that two or three days' delay could make little difference. The party implicated could not amend his case, unless he could implicate some other person.

Alderman Tucker objected to a postponement being asked for at the instigation of outside parties.

Alderman Stephens confessed he was not well posted, and could not, at present, vote understandingly.

After a protracted debate, it was agreed to withdraw the motion, for renewal on Monday. Frequent explosions from Captain Rynders gun shook the windows of the Hall, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

Geographical Society.

The Geographical Society met in the small chapel of the University on Thursday evening, F. A. Conkling, Esq., in the chair.

The Report of the Council was read, and two new members were received. From the report of the Treasurer, which was also read, it appears that the balance in the treasury is $133 77. The report of the Librarian was read.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Thompson presented a paper received from Rev. Mr. Gulick, M. D., a native missionary of the Island of Ascension, (Micronesia.)

The comparison of monuments in distant parts of the world, Dr. Thompson said, formed an important element in determining the question as to the original types and the migration of mankind, and to monumental erections in Ascension Island he wished to call attention. He said Dr. Gulick was engaged in imparting a Christian civilization to the people of the island, and in return the natives would aid in solving some interesting questions in the history of the species. Ascension Island, or "Ponape," had been peopled from the West, and its language had been traced to a neighboring locality. It is a coral reef, inclosing several basaltic formations. The ruins are remains of very ancient labor, in all possible situations, of various ages and in different degrees of preservation. They consist of long mounds, mostly built of stones, sometimes mere lines of stones, sometimes resembling embankments, sometimes resembling long walks—inclosures, and walls arranged in squares of every size, from two or three yards to ten or fifteen rods square, the walls sometimes ten feet in height—the material basaltic rock, and closed by coral in the interstices. Sometimes a wall may be seen within a wall. Occasionally a solid square of stone is found with a central vault.

Dr. Gulick thinks, with Clark and Hale, that an uncivilized race of beings built all these structures on Ponape. Whatever Captain Fisher may say of a splendid *modern* city in ruins on one of the Ladrone Islands, no credit can be given to such exaggerated statements. The Spaniards erected no such monuments, although Spaniards have been there traversing these seas for more than two centuries. The native ancestors of the present race undoubtedly built them. The inhabitants are now feeble and few, numbering only five thousand: tobacco, rum, and foreign diseases have enfeebled and enervated the race. Judging from the present rate of decimation, there is little doubt that not long ago the population was tenfold as large as it now is. The people, it has been said, know nothing about these "ruins." This was not so. They are referred by them to their "auni," or deceased deified ancestors. They have many traditions, and stated religious ceremonies in regard to these singular structures. The lines of stones and other erections, Dr. Gulick thinks, were places of sepulture for the higher chiefs. Entombing, in ancient times, was chiefly practiced by the higher classes, and the processes of sepulture are now discontinued more from the fear of the intrusive Yankee than from any other cause. These structures are not peculiar to the island of Ascension. The labor of their erection was probably not very great; they are situated near the ocean. The paper concluded with some observations on the value and tendency of further inquiries. The author proposed to continue the investigation. The communication was written on thin Asiatic paper, in close black characters.

Mr. Disturnel asked if the island was not the resort of whalers; had Dr. Gulick made any reference to trade or to ports?

Dr. Thompson said the present paper had no reference to such topics. He had in his possession much valuable matter of another kind from the same source in reference to the topography and ancient history of the island. Arrangements had been made by Dr. Gulick's desire to forward a photographic apparatus, and he (Dr. T.) intended to produce a work descriptive of Polynesian scenery. This paper was the first instalment of a great accession to our scientific knowledge of Micronesia. By the aid of the little vessel, the *North Star*, he hoped to be able to make a tour among the islands, and embody his observations in a report.

The Secretary alluded to ruins on Easter Island, visited in 1721 by the Dutch, who had described the place. In his opinion the natives had not created the gigantic statues and other objects found there. The whole subject was one of great interest.

After a few other remarks, the Society adjourned.

The Ethnological Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the late meeting of the Ethnological Society, on the paper read by Dr. De Hass, on the ancient inscription discovered in the great mound at Grave Creek, Va., you state—"It was the object of Dr. DeHass to prove the authenticity of the unique relic of the ancient people of our continent, and to refute the charges of spuriousness, made by Mr. Squier, in his Smithsonian publication on the 'Mounds of the Mississippi Valley,'" &c.

You are, I believe, slightly in error. It was rather to refute the charges by Mr. Squier in his "Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published in 1847, in advance of the Smithsonian volume, and for which (the "Observations") Mr. Squier is alone responsible. As in the Smithsonian volume, (joint production of Squier and Davis,) there is but a general reference to the Grave Creek inscription, I hope, as a simple act of justice, you will make this correction. JUSTITIA.

Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

Who got the Dimes?

Mr. C. Smith, who was reported by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council on Monday evening, as the Contractor for "paving, resetting curb and gutter, &c., in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue," requests us to publish the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Cornelius Smith being sworn, deposes and says that he did not do the work nor receive any pay for the same, that is, paving and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eight avenue, but that he assigned the same to Charles Devlin, said Devlin exchanging the work of building two receiving basins and culverts in Sixteenth-street and Irving-place, for the said paving and resetting curb and gutter in Fity-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue. C. SMITH.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1858.
W. V. Leggett, Commissioner of Deeds.

Four hundred and eight emigrants have arrived at Castle Garden during the last week. The number arrived since Jan. 1, is 4,340, against 10,211 arrived during the corresponding weeks of last year.

Murder Trial in Ohio.

The trial of Hiram Cole, indicted for poisoning his wife in September last, was commenced at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, on the 1st inst. The trial is held in the Court of Common Pleas; Judge Wilder presiding. Cole is defended by Messrs. Thrasher and Blakesley. He looks well, and has gained in flesh during his five months' imprisonment. A Jury was sworn in the course of the day; several jurors having been set aside as disqualified. The history of this case is briefly told. Cole was in business in the town of Bainbridge, Ohio, up to the month of September last. He had formed an attachment for a woman whom he addressed by the name of Emma, in a correspondence which passed between them. These letters, by accident, fell under the observation of Cole's wife. Her jealousy was aroused, and Cole and his mistress appear to have conspired together to produce the death of the wife, Adelia Cole. The mistress went to Hamilton, Canada, and corresponded with Cole from that place. On the 9th of September last, Mrs. Cole died under circumstances which fixed suspicion upon the husband. He was arrested and an investigation was begun. The body of Mrs. Cole was exhumed, and a chemical examination proved the presence of arsenic in the stomach. Corroborative circumstances pointed still more strongly to Cole as the murderer, and on the 14th of October, he was indicted for the murder. On this indictment he is now standing trial. The trial is in progress.

Murder in Oneida County.—The *Utica Herald* says that on Saturday night a terrible wife murder was committed in Manchester, Oneida County. The victim was Mrs. Rachel Orr, and the murderer was Hugh Orr. They were both upwards of sixty years of age. They were Irish, but had resided in Manchester for twenty-five years. Orr was intemperate, and had been several times arrested for cruelty to his wife. Mrs. Orr was a peaceable, thrifty and industrious woman, and was highly esteemed by her neighbors. On Saturday, Orr went to Clinton and obtained liquor; he returned home at six o'clock; about half-past ten, he went to a neighbor's and said his wife was dead, having fallen off a lounge three times, and having been ill for several days. On proceeding to his house, the neighbors found the woman's head pummelled to a jelly, billets of wood about the floor besmeared with clots of blood and gray hair, and a broom and candlestick marked in the same way. The floor, the face and bosom of the deceased were wet and had the appearance of having been washed as if to remove the blood which told the horrid tale.

The accused testified before the Coroner's Jury that he knew nothing of his wife's death; admitted that he had been drinking, but said he was not drunk; that he had no quarrel with his wife, but that she was sick on Saturday evening, and that while he was gone to a neighbor's for help she died. A neighbor testified that he heard cries of murder at Orr's house that evening, and those who were called by Orr to help his wife found her body cold, and thought she had been dead several hours. The Jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Orr came to her death by injuries inflicted by her husband, and Orr was arrested and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—March 5.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with the following bills of indictment:

The United States vs. *James Lawson, or Lassano.*—An indictment for counterfeiting half-dollars.

The United States vs. *The same.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit quarter-dollars.

The United States vs. *Catharine Armstrong.*—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *Martha W. Johnson, otherwise called Elizabeth Johnson.*—Two indictments, one for passing counterfeiting coin, and one for aiding in making it.

The United States vs. *John Friedrichs, or John Ferdnach.*—One indictment for making counterfeit coin, and two for passing it.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Degrass Maltby vs. *John W. Latson et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Auguste Belmont vs. *John L. Gratacap et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Richard K. Holdane vs. *Jesse W. Benedict et al.*—Order granted.

Chas. E. Morton, &c., vs. *Henry Robinson.*—Order of reference granted.

Wm. R. Fosdick, &c., vs. *Jas. Wells, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

Wm. D. Crooker vs. *Saul Swanton.*—Motion denied, on plaintiff filing *nunc pro tunc* an affidavit of no answer being received, and paying costs of this action. If these terms are not complied with in ten days, the motion is granted.

Allen Brown et al. vs. *Buckley T. Penton et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a motion for relief upon the merits.

In re. the petition of Russell et al.—Reference ordered to Wm. Mitchell, Esq.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. *Edward S. O'Brien et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Buckman vs. *the Astor Mutual Insurance Company.*—Amendment of complaint allowed on payment of $10 costs of motion to defendant's attorney, with liberty to defendants to answer said new count within twenty days if so desired.

Knapp et al. vs. *the Harlem Railroad Company.*—Decree settled.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Moore vs. *Andrews.*—This is not so clearly frivolous that I can strike it out as such. If the plaintiff is clear that the answer is bad in law, he can demur.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Friday, March 5, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 76 bbls. Ashes; 3,024 bbls. Flour; 170 bags Wheat; 8,800 bushels Corn; 140 bags Barley; 550 bags Malt; 2,000 bushels and 691 bags Oats; 1,802 bags Feed; 937 pkgs. Provisions, and 162 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in request and are firm at $6 12½, while Pearls continue dull and nominal at $6 50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Lynn, Mass., *News* says: "There is a slight increase in the Shoe trade in this section of the city. We have noticed lately that from establishments in this vicinity large numbers of shoe boxes have been sent away, and for the time being trade seemed as brisk as ever. We understand that many of our manufacturers have put on extra help, and the prospect is that more will be needed shortly. This is good news for the poor men who have been out of employ nearly all Winter. Within a few days past several buyers have been in town, and purchases were made, although not on a very extensive scale, the purchasers having a fair stock on hand, and in some cases wishing only the odd sizes to complete their stock. The prospects at present begin to look cheering, and we hope they will continue to grow brighter and brighter." The Essex *Banner* reports pretty free sales of Shoes during the past week, "at, however, a merely nominal rate; for cash man could almost make his own price with 8 ₩ cent off. The quality of the Shoes is first rate, and better work was never put into leather, but in consequence of the low rate paid for labor, the goods are correspondingly low."

COFFEE—Is quiet at about former rates. Sales 160 bags Maracaibo within a range of from 12½c.@13¼c.; 130 bags Rio at 10¼c.@11¼c.; and, by auction, 50 bags damaged Jamaica, at 11½c. ₩ ℔. We quote Java at 16½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11¼c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10½c.

COTTON—The demand has been fair to-day, at, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bales, including Middling, at 11⅞c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ₩ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 25.

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,111,434
Total	1,119,253
Exported to date	726,825
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 25, 1858, bales	392,428

FISH—The inquiry is less active, but prices are supported, for the leading kinds. In Gloucester, during the week ending March 3, orders for Mackerel arrived more freely, and 1,000 bbls. were sold, leaving only a few lots in first hands. The quotations were $10 50 for No. 1, and $9 50 for No 2, ₩ bbl.,—closing firmly. Several fares of Codfish arrived, and some split were sold at $1 75 ₩ 100 ℔s. Curing operations were suspended, till the recurrence of favorable weather. Halibut, 3½c.@4c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in lively request, chiefly for home use, though in part for export, at strengthening prices. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Extra State	4 30@ 4 35
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at advancing prices. Sales 700 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is pretty active and is improving. The transactions since our last comprise 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 Rye for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted by millers at rising prices. Sales—5,000 bushels, in lots, including Red Western Spring at $1@$1 02; good White Southern at $1 45, and mixed do. at $1 20, ₩ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is less abundant and is in demand at improved rates. Sales—19,000 bushels new crop at 67c.@70c. for ordinary to prime Yellow, and 67c.@69c. for White, ₩ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 70c.@71c.; Barley at 65c.@75c., and Barley Malt at 80c.@90c., ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ₩ bush.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago during the week ending Feb. 27, in each of the last two years:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	3,931	10,093
Wheat, bushels	50,514	153,132
Corn, bushels	7,582	12,811
Oats, bushels	18,213	16,243

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1 to March 1:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	24,770	75,308
Wheat bushels	282,915	882,952
Corn, bushels	48,659	60,684
Oats, bushels	41,735	62,785

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, March 1:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	30,000	44,102
Wheat, bushels	573,155	1,228,625
Corn, bushels	62,000	5,922
Oats, bushels	53,000	75,000

The Chicago *Tribune*, of March 3, says: The first propeller charter of the season was made to-day, viz.: The propeller *Buckeye*, taken for the first trip to Montreal for 10,000 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bbls. Flour, and 22c. and 80c., respectively, or $3,000 for the cargo. The prospects are that some four million bushels of grain (including Flour) will be for shipment at the Lake Michigan ports by the opening of navigation; it is not probable, therefore, that freights will rule high, and the above seems a fair charter, though 20c. lower on Flour than the first made last year.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Detroit, March 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	39,700	15,000	11,789
Wheat, bushels	26,400	23,445	55,109
Corn, bushels	32,200	20,750	2,577
Oats, bushels	18,800	56,698	8,755

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston during the month of February:

Flour, bbls	83,057	Oats, bushels	29,661
Flour, half bbls	446	Rye, bushels	8,261
Corn, bushels	247,336	Shorts, bushels	28,575
Wheat, bushels	1,750		

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are briskly inquired for, and are very firm, including prime Orinoco at about 23c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Porto Cabello, 22c.; and Savanilla, 17c. ₩ ℔., all 6 months' credit. The reported sales within the past three days have been quite large, chiefly of Orinoco and Rio Grande, at about our quotations. In Boston a sale of 1,000 Rio Grande, at Salem, was made at 21c.@22c., for the New-York market; and 2,500 Rio Grande, also at Salem, on private terms, for Albany.

The demand has been very active this week, with heavy sales, at an advance of about ½c. over last week's quotations. The receipts continue moderate, and as the transactions for some time past have been large, the stock is rapidly diminishing. We learn that over 25,000 hides were sold by one of our leading Brokers in one day. Sales have been: 14,000 Orinoco at 23c., 6 months; 11,700 Buenos Ayres, at 25c., 6 months; 7,000 Rio Grande, at 24c., 6 months; 5,000 San Juan, private terms; 4,000 California, from wreck of *Flying Dutchman*, on private terms; 4,000 Tampico, 21½c., 6 months; 3,000 Maracaibo, 21c., 6 months; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22c., 6 months 2,300 Savanilla, 17c.@18c., 6 months.

HOPS—The demand is good, mainly from speculators and for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4½c.@8c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ₩ ℔.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27 50 usual credit, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet, owing, in part, to the disagreement about prices.

LEATHER—Sole continues in brisk request and prices favor factors.

The week's movements in Sole Leather have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	32,600	3,400
Sales during the week—Sides	66,500	5,300
Stock this evening—Sides	226,900	40,200

Annual Statement of Leather Inspections in Philadelphia during a period of 14 years:

1844	233,337	1851	432,721
1845	231,501	1852	427,548
1846	241,183	1853	469,170
1847	363,531	1854	471,690
1848	301,261	1855	496,520
1849	319,156	1856	476,573
1850	371,937	1857	421,053

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at firmer prices. New-Orleans 29c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c.@22c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in pretty active request, and is firm, including Common, to arrive here, at $1 50@$1 55 ₩ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Small sales Spirits Turpentine have been reported at 47c. cash, ₩ gallon.

Wilmington, March 3.—Turpentine—Further sales yesterday of 600 bbls., and to day of 250 bbls., at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ₩ 250 ℔s. Spirits—Sales of 150 casks at 44c. ₩ gallon. Resin—No transactions. Tar—Sales 100 bbls. at $1 50 ₩ bbl. Cotton—Sales of 170 bales at 10⅝c.@11⅛c. for ordinary to strict middling.

OILS—Linseed is in demand, and is steady at 57c.@58c. cash, ₩ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and is in request at advancing prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 85 for Mess, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at firmer rates, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6⅝c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₩ ℔. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 170 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl., the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at firm rates—12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₩ ℔. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 7c.@9c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 for common to prime, and, by auction, 100 tcs. damaged, at $3@$3 25, cash, ₩ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The market is pretty active, and prices are quite firm. Sales, 800 hhds, in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5c.@7c.; Porto Rico, at 6c., and Cuba, mainly at 5⅝c.@5¾c. ₩ ℔. Some low grade Cuba changed hands at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ ℔.

SEED—3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold in Boston at $1 42½@$1 45, cash, ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime, at about previous figures.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a poor one. Only a portion of the lots offered were sold at prices somewhat in favor of buyers. The importers withdrew most of lots mentioned in the catalogue, as they were dissatisfied with the bidding. Privately, the inquiry is less active, but holders ask full prices.

TOBACCO—The market exhibits less animation; prices are unchanged. Sales since Tuesday: 73 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@15c.; 290 bales Yara and 50 bales Cuba at private bargain; and 96 bales Havana at 7c.@14c. ₩ ℔.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Feb. 25:

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, hhds	13,806
Arrived since	10,566
Total	24,372
Exported to date	14,853
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 25, 1858, hhds	9,519

The Inspections of Tobacco in Petersburg, Va., from Oct. 1, 1857 to Feb. 1, 1858, were 2,519 hhds. against 2,935 hhds. during the corresponding four months ending Feb. 1, 1857. The Petersburg *Intelligencer* states that "The inclemency of the weather during the last month, kept back a great deal of Tobacco, and in consequence the inspections were comparatively small."

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₩ ℔., Flour, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₩ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Baltimore Cattle Market—March 4.—The offerings were small to-day, and prices of all qualities have advanced. There were 500 head offered, all of which were sold at prices ranging from $4@$5 12½ ₩ 100 ℔s. on the hoof, equal to $8@$10 25, and averaging $4 62½.

Hogs—In consequence of the small supply offered, prices have again advanced. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 ℔s. net.

Sheep—Are in good supply, but prices are unchanged. Sales were made at prices ranging from $1@$6 ₩ 100 ℔s. gross.

Brighton Market—March 4.—At market 1,000 Beeves, 150 Stores, 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices, extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 75@$7; second quality, $6; third quality, $4 75@$5.

Working Oxen—$95@$100@$115@$125.

Milch Cows—$26@$37; common, $19@$20.

Stores—Yearlings, $17@$21; two-year old, $24@$27; three-year old, $30@$31.

Hides—5c.; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ₩ ℔.

Pelts—$1@$1 25 each.

Tallow—Sales at 7c.@7½c. ₩ ℔.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 75@$2 75; extra, $4@$5.

Swine—Stores, wholesale, 5c. ₩ ℔.; retail, 5c.@6½c.

Number of Stock Cars over the different roads: Western and Fitchburg, 46; Lowell 72. Total, 118.

Remarks—Beef is of better quality than last week; prices the same. Sheep and Lambs were of excellent quality, but no variation in the prices.

Cambridge Market, March 3.—At market 628 Cattle, about 500 Beeves, and 128 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

Prices of Market Beef—Extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 50@$7; second quality, $5 75@$6 50; third quality, $5; ordinary, $4 50.

Working Oxen—$75@$90@$100@$175.

Cows and Calves—$35@$40@$50@$60.

Veal Calves—$4@$8.

Yearlings—$18@$21; two years old, $25@$28; three years old, $30@$35.

Sheep and Lambs—1,300 at market. Prices, extra and selections, $4@$4 50@$5@$6, or from 4c.@6c. ₩ ℔. gross; in lots, $1 75@$2@$2 50@$3.

Swine—75 at market. Prices, live weight, 5½c.@5¾c.; dressed, 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ ℔.

Hides, 5c.; Tallow, 7c.@7½c. ₩ ℔.; Pelts, $1@$1 25 each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ₩ ℔.

Number from each State:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Horses.
New Hampshire	185	395	—	—
Vermont	310	530	—	—
Massachusetts	35	300	—	—
New-York	95	75	—	75
Total	628	1,300	—	75

Remarks—Beef sold about the same as last week. There was 6 very superior river cattle, raised by Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield, and sold by William H. Bodwell to E. Rice, Jr. & Co., for $8 ₩ cwt.; the average gross weight was 2,285 ℔s. The same quality of cattle would have sold a year ago for $9 50 ₩ cwt., quick. The number of Sheep was small, but of excellent quality; prices same as last week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts., Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the church.

☞ **Signs of the Times.**—Rev. Dr. Robinson will preach a sermon on *The Signs of the Times—Religious, Prophetical, Temporal*, in St. Matthew's W. M. Church, Christopher st., between Bleecker and 4th, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to young men. Subject—*Prodigal Son.* Service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School morning and afternoon. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Westminster Church**, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., having been refurnished and very greatly improved, will be reopened for divine worship TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) March 7. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Carter; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Spring; evening service at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Potts.

☞ **Preaching To-morrow Morning and EVENING**, in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. Baker; at 3 o'clock is the Communion Service, when a number of persons will be received into Church fellowship. Subject for the evening *Matthew* xvi., 3. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Quarterly Meeting of the New-York** City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church, will be held in the Allen-st. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. A. Roche, C. C. North, Esq., and others engaged in the Sabbath School cause, will address the meeting. S. School teachers are affectionately invited to attend. W. K. PEYTON, Chairman Committee Arrangements.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sabbath School** and Juvenile Mission Society in connection with the 28th-st. A. R. Presbyterian Church, will be held next SABBATH EVENING at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, and Rev. Adam McClelland, of the Blind Institute, and others, will deliver addresses.

☞ **St. Stephen's Church**—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector.—Bishop Potter will administer the holy rite of confirmation in the Church corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection for the Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, corner of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, March 7, by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for afternoon discourse—*Wrestling Jacob and Prevailing Israel.* Seats for strangers. A union prayer meeting in the lecture room of this Church daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

☞ **Priscilla Green**—From England, a Minister of the Society of Friends, has appointed a meeting for worship at Friends' Meeting-house in Orchard-st., on FIRST DAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock to which the members and attenders of Hester and 27th-st meetings are especially invited to attend.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**, John-street.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, at 10½ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 7 o'clock. Also, preaching EVERY EVENING next week except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **At the First Baptist Mariner's Chapel,** No. 234 Cherry st., Pastor Ira R. Steward will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. The great revival among seamen here continues. Several converts to be baptized in the evening.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The seventh lecture in the course to young men will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Sands-st. Methodist Church, by Rev. John Wiley, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is invited.

☞ **"Buried with Him in Baptism."**—A large number of happy souls will follow their Saviour in this beautiful ordinance at the Central Park Baptist Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, at the close of the sermon on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, March 7.

☞ **Rev. C. H. Canfield**—Rector of Trinity Church, Jersey City, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 13 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, March 7. Services at this Church, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.**, and Missionary friends, will hold (D. V.) their next public conference on the *Errors and Absurdities of Romanism*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 155 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.**—On and after TO MORROW (7th inst.) services will be held at the new Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress-sts., EVERY SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING. Until the sale of pews (to be announced) the seats will be free.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting** of the Youths' Missionary Society of the Sabbath School of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., will be held TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. Flagg, rector of All-Saints Church, will address the meeting.

☞ **MemorialChurch.**—Rev. Morgan Dix, assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Sidney A. Corey. In the EVENING the Fifth Lecture of the course to Young Men will be delivered.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. Dr. Morgan will preach to young men in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on SABBATH EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sunday Evening Services at the Church** of the Holy Apostles, (corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.) Sermon by Rev. Dr. Mahan, on *Conversion*. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church**, 5th-av. and 21st-st.—Sabbath evening Discourses to the Young, by Rev. Dr. Macauley Subject for March 7—*Christian Courtesy.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
AT
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 28TH-ST.,
(REV. DR. CUMMINGS'.)
ON SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1858.
COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Iselin,
Mrs. Sparks,
Mrs. Escalante,
Mrs. Clark,
Mrs. Secor,
Mrs. Bareda,
Mrs. De Montholon,
Mrs. Brandegee,
Mrs. Atocha,
Mrs. Galliardet,
Mrs. Egan,
Mrs. Adamson,
Mrs. Hunt,
Mrs. Byron,
Mrs. Reichard,
Mrs. Morrogh,
Mrs. Broderick,
Mrs. Avezzana,
Mrs. Lahens,
Mrs. Chegaray,

Mr. Herrick,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Ponvert,
Mr. Develin,
Mr. De Mena,
Mr. McElvaney,
Mr. McElroy,
Mr. Daly,
Mr. Glover,
Mr. Devlin,
Mr. Matheus,
Mr. Keon,
Mr. Echeverria,
Mr. Durning,
Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. McLaughlin,
Mr. Vatable,
Mr. Gillespie,
Mr. Lynch.

Concert begins at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN FARRELL, Treasurer.
Philip J. Brady, Secretary.
Admission One Dollar.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-58.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1858, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. D'ANGRI, Messrs. WM. MASON, Piano, and X. KIEFER, Clarinet. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock: to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF GREEN BUSHES.
TICKET NIGHT! TICKET NIGHT!! TICKET NIGHT!!!
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1858,
Buckstone's beautiful three-act drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Connor O'Kennedy..........Mr. H. F. Daly
George....Mr Stoddart | Jack Gong.........Mr. Peters
Grinnidge....Mr Jefferson | Murtogh..........Mr. Martin
Dennis......Mr. Burnett | Dartois............Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, | ...Miss Laura Keene
Madame St Aubert................ |
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)...Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine.................Virginia C. Howard
Tigertail...................Mrs. H. B. Phillips

After which the peculiar and laughable farce of
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Polly Crisp, with a song..........Miss Polly Marshall
Mr. H. A. PERRY, the accomplished young American light comedian, will appear next week.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the 6th,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
Will take her Benefit, on which occasion she will appear as
JESSIE BROWN,
In Bourcicault's great drama of
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
Received nightly with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of the American stage.

Ladies and gentlemen desiring or having already secured seats for this interesting occasion are earnestly requested to come before the rising of the curtain at 7 o'clock, to prevent confusion and the interruption of the piece.

The Highland Guards and the Caledonian Club will be present in the uniform of the regiment, and their various clans.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, MARCH 6.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS
MADAME TOURNAIRE.
JAMES MELVILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH Menagerie.
The LANCIERS QUADRILLE.
FOUR GREAT RIDERS in the Ring.
Forming a GRAND MONSTER EXHIBITION.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1858,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello..........Mr. E. Eddy
To be followed by the farce of
TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries..........Mr. J. O. Sefton
To conclude with for the first time, a Drama entitled
THE SKELETON WITNESS; or the Murder of the Mound

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
FAST YOUNG MEN.
MAGIC TRUMPET.
HERNE THE HUMBUG.
To conclude with
BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The very last and FAREWELL APPEARANCE of that wonderful petite actress
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and her parents, who will appear as KING CHARLES in the YOUTHFUL KING, as well as EVA in the DEATH OF EVA, this afternoon, SATURDAY, March 6, 1858. AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, the admired musical drama of the YOUTHFUL KING. King Charles, Little Cordelia; Ruy Gomez, Mr. G. C. Howard; Duchess de Torreneuva, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A song by Mr. Lingard. After which THE ACTRESS. Maria, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A dance by Miss Partington. To conclude with the DEATH OF EVA. Eva by Little Cordelia. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the musical drama of THE SOMNAMBULIST; Or, THE VILLAGE PHANTOM, with Mrs. Chas Howard in the character of Ernestine, with songs. To conclude with the laughable sketch entitled JENNY LIND. Jenny Lind, Mrs. Chas. Howard. ANOTHER LEDGER STORY IS BEING DRAMATIZED for this establishment, viz.: Mrs. Southworth's fascinating BRIDE OF AN EVENING. The inimitable and immensely attractive AQUARIA, or the Ocean and River Gardens; the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13cts.

GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT
AT MME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.) Open at 7½ o'clock, close at 11. Admission 50 cents. First-rate music and lively time.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

MURILLO'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
The Exhibition will close on Saturday, March 6.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
MACHINERY IN OPERATION.
STATUARY, &c., ON EXHIBITION
Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., will deliver the eighth lecture of the series, at the Lecture room, in the Library, 2d-av., cor. of 11th st. on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Effects of Climate upon Civilization.* Tickets 50 cents—may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500. EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

POPULAR LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE—Hon. Horace Greeley will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Reforms and Reformers.* Tickets 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at the Railroad Depôt, corner West Broadway and Warren-st., on SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to attend divine service in a body, at the M. E. Church in Duane-st., by invitation. Rev. Mr. Adams, Pastor. Let every Veteran be present if the weather permits. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has departed this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No. 183 Varick-st., for three days.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director..........B. Ullman
MONDAY, MARCH 8, at 7¼. Doors open at 6½.
First night of Meyerbeer's great opera of
THE HUGUENOTS.
REGULATIONS FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY
SALE OF TICKETS.

1. The reserved seats will be sold to-day and on Monday, at the three ticket offices, commencing on each day at 9 A. M., till 4 P. M. At Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, seats may be had until 7 P. M.

2. To prevent the disagreeable recurrence of the crowd and confusion at the opening of the doors on the "Robert le Diable" and "Don Giovanni" nights, admission tickets to

Parquet and parquet circle..........$1 50
Family circle..........Seventy-five cents
Amphitheatre..........Thirty-five cents

will be sold on Monday, throughout the day, at the Academy C. Breusing's and Sibell's No. 23 Wall-st.

REGULATIONS FOR MONDAY NIGHT.

1. Persons buying tickets at the door are requested to prepare the exact amount of admission, so that no time might be lost in returning the change.

2. The tickets to the parquet will be sold on the right-hand side of the lobby; those to the family circle on the left-hand side: to the amphitheatre in 14th st.

3. For the convenience of holders of reserved seats and admission tickets to the parquet, &c., two entrance doors will be opened.

4. Should the streets be muddy on Monday night all the way from Union-place to the Academy will be lit up with pitch torches.

REGULATIONS DURING THE PERFORMANCE.

1. The public are earnestly requested to remember that the Opera commences on the "Huguenots" nights at precisely half-past seven instead of eight, as usually. Those who arrive late, besides disturbing the audience, will lose the extremely brilliant introductory chorus.

2. There will be no interval between the first and second acts. The curtain will be lowered for a few moments to prepare the stage for the view of the Castle of Chenanceaux. The orchestra will remain sitting.

3. The interval between the second and third acts will last ten minutes; that between the third and fourth will be an extremely short one.

4. The Opera will conclude at about 11 o'clock.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It being of great importance that everybody should be familiar with the action there will be sold for the first time a SCENIC SYNOPSIS, giving a thorough and clear explanation of every single scene. The Libretto, with musical illustrations, printed from the London stereotype plates, and entirely corresponding with the performances, will likewise be for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SIX NIGHTS
will please to call at the ticket office where their subscription has been received, to exchange their tickets, as they will not be admitted on their old tickets.

THE FREE LIST
most positively and entirely suspended on every night of the "Huguenots."

AT THE STAGE DOOR
will be a strict surveillance to prevent the entrance of any person not employed on the stage.

MONDAY, MARCH 8 at 7¼.
First night of Meyerbeer's opera in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calvo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE
fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera house, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcade and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal *rôles* by—
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL
and CARL FORMES,
who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram in "Robert le Diable" is considered his greatest part.
THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT,
under the sole direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
THE CELEBRATED CHORAL ARRANGEMENTS,
under the direction of Mr. PAUR, Director of the Liederkranz Society.
The Stage Arrangements..........by..........Mr. DUBREUIL.
The Dances..........by..........Mr. COLLET.
THE COSTUMES,
Under the supervision of Signor BARRATINI.
THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE ENSEMBLE
By the Director, B. ULLMAN,
In conformity with the suggestions of CARL FORMES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Fine Gold Lepines, 4 holes jeweled	$15
Fine Gold Detached Lever, full-jeweled	20
Gold English Patent Levers	35
Gold Hunting-case Independent Second, for timing Horses	68

And other styles equally low.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. Lowber, Commander.
The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.
Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Fast Young Men—Magic Trumpet—Herne the Humbug—Ben the Boatswain.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Othello—Turning the Tables—The Skeleton Witness.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Youthful King—The Actress—Evening—The Somnambulist—Jenny Lind.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 6
The Arago leaves New-York for Havre	March 6
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 10

☞ The European mails by the *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-Office this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *New-York*, from Greenock on the 14th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her European advices are one day later than those received by the *America*. No news of importance is reported. Allsop, the Englishman, charged as an accessory in the attempted assassination of Napoleon III., is said to have escaped to this country. The London papers, of the 13th ult., devote their editorials to the consideration of Lord Palmerston's new India bill, the main features of which we have already given. No commercial or financial changes are reported. Consols remained steady at previous quotations.

Our Mexican files furnish very little news in addition to the telegraphic summary already published. It appears, however, that Juarez, who has established his head-quarters at Guanajuato as the constitutional successor to Comonfort, will be able to offer a formidable opposition to Zuloaga; but it is more than probable that, while these two claimants for executive honors are destroying each other, Santa Anna will interfere and carry off the prize. Zuloaga's recent decree, providing for the payment of duties at the City of Mexico by vessels arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico, has created an intense excitement in the former city. The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz, and other journals, write in the most bitter strain about the Zuloaga Government, and predict its speedy downfall.

We learn from our Washington correspondence that the Government has countermanded the order for a train to start from Fort Leavenworth on the 10th, with supplies for Colonel Johnston's command. This step was taken on learning that the contract already made would be duly performed, as the contractor is now in Washington, and gives positive assurances on this point.

It seems that the report that the charges against Col. Sumner, preferred by Gen. Harney, had been withdrawn, was untrue. We learn from Washington that a General Court Martial has been called for his trial, to assemble at Carlisle Barracks, on the 10th inst. Gen. Harney's charges are brought under the twenty-fifth Article of War, which provides that any commissioned officer who sends a challenge to fight a duel, shall be cashiered. Col. Sumner's friends believe that the prosecution will fail through certain technicalities.

United States District-Attorney Hockaday arrived in Washington last night from Utah, with dispatches from Col. Johnston to the Government. He represents the condition of the troops to be good, and that they are in the highest spirits. Col. Johnston expects to advance on Salt Lake City by the 1st of May.

Gen. Shields, whose position on the Lecompton question has been widely misrepresented, puts himself right in a letter addressed to the President of the Minnesota Senate. He complains very earnestly of the unfair manner in which the admission of Minnesota has been made to depend upon that of Kansas, and censures the President for having entirely neglected the former State, though he at great length urges the admission of the latter. He declares that he shall *resist* the wrong done to Kansas and the whole country with all his ability, though he thinks the Lecompton bill is likely to pass.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, and the House was engaged all day on the private calendar.

Nothing of special importance was done in the higher branch of the Legislature yesterday. In the Assembly the day was devoted to the third reading of bills, and among those passed was the one to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of schools. Another provides for the registry of challenged persons offering to vote, and further provides for the prevention of illegal voting. During the Evening Session a great mass of business was gone through with, a full summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention reassembled yesterday morning, and received the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions are very long, and fully indorse President Buchanan and the Lecompton Constitution. They were adopted at the afternoon session, after an exciting debate, by a vote of 111 to 1—the Anti-Lecomptonites refusing to vote. An evening session was held, the proceedings at which we have not received a report of.

Joseph Jones, chandler, doing business at No. 229 Ninth-avenue, appeared yesterday before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, having both his ears cut off and his face badly cut. He says that, on Thursday evening, while he was in the drinking saloon No. 218 Ninth avenue, William Roberts, *alias* "Dusty Bob," the bar-tender, and two others, seized hold of him, pinioned him to the counter, and after having beaten him savagely, cut off both his ears with a large pair of shears. Roberts was arrested and committed to answer the charge, and the Police are after the others.

The first examination into the charges preferred against Marcus Cicero Stanley, charged with being extensively engaged in the sending of policies, came off yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. Some interesting testimony was given. Subsequently, Mr. Stanley had a difficulty with a Mr. McCarthy, at Delmonico's, which led to a complaint being laid before the Mayor, and a warrant from his Honor for the arrest of the offending parties.

The funeral of Miss Sarah L. Lewis, the teacher who was burned to death, took place at Dr. Burchard's Church, in Thirteenth-street, yesterday afternoon. A large concourse of people attended. The remains were conveyed to Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firmer for Flour, for which a good inquiry prevailed, mainly for home use. Wheat and Corn were less freely offered and were in demand at somewhat improved rates. Sales were reported of 1,750 bales Cotton at slightly reduced quotations. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which advanced a shade. The movements in other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The East India Company Before Parliament.

The questions raised by the sudden and stupendous revolt of the Bengal Army in India have now been deliberately transferred, by the action of the English Government, from the Northwestern Provinces of Hindostan to St. Stephen's, in London, and from the arbitrament of battle to the decision of debate. Lord Palmerston has moved for leave to introduce before Parliament his bill for transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. No result had yet been reached upon this motion when the *America* left England, Saturday, Feb. 13, and the telegraph from Halifax sends us nothing more than the outline of the Ministerial measure. In all material points, the propositions of Lord Palmerston have been already foreshadowed by the writer of an able and thorough article on the prospects of the Indian Empire, in the *Edinburgh Review* for January of this year. The article, which has been erroneously attributed, both in England and in this country, to the pen of Lord Macaulay, reviews the whole ground of the objections which have been raised, both in England and in foreign countries, to the domination of the Company, and concedes the necessity of some change in the administration of India, sufficiently radical to insure a more immediate and direct communication between the interests of England in that remote but magnificent dependency, and the will of the English people, as expressed through their Parliamentary representation; while it insists upon the obligations of the country to the East India Company for the conquest and maintenance of the present position of England in the East. These apparently hostile claims upon the Government, the *Edinburgh Review* affirms, can only be conciliated by the appointment of a Crown Minister for India who shall be assisted and guided by a "Council of men, selected for their experience in the judicial, civil and military services of India, and as far as possible independent of the vicissitudes of party government." Precisely the same views seem to be embodied in the constitution offered by Lord Palmerston to Parliament for its consideration. What England shall do or leave undone in India is a matter of interest, not to herself alone, but to the whole commercial world, for India, by the value and peculiarity of certain of her products, has become an indispensable part of the universal system of trade, and it is impossible for us, as citizens of a leading maritime power, to look with indifference upon proceedings which involve the whole future of the relations of Christendom with the East. Whatever the destiny of India may be; whether the vast and various tribes of Hindostan are to grow up into the willing and intelligent members of a great confederacy owning the sway of English arts and English laws—or whether, as many of the most sagacious and patriotic Englishmen who have ever served England in India, believe to be both desirable and inevitable, the connection between England and India is to terminate in an absolute separation at no very distant day—it is most solemnly incumbent upon England so to administer her authority while she continues to hold it, as to assist and not impede the progress in civilization of these now subject millions. And it may well be doubted whether a transference of power in India from the hands of a Court of Directors whose interest in the country is a mainly commercial interest, to those of an Indian Council, whose interest in the country will be wholly a colonial interest, is likely to facilitate that intercourse between the governors and the governed of India which, alone, can properly prepare the way either for the profitable dependence or for the prosperous independence of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

If the Queen's officials in the East had saved the Indian Empire from the perils of the Bengal mutiny, or had fortified, by their judicious forethought and wise provision, the endangered authority of the Europeans throughout the Peninsula, the head of the English Cabinet might put forward a claim upon the control of Indian affairs in which England and the world would be disposed to acquiesce. But the men who have faced and defeated the organized revolt of the Bengal Sepoys, and at a hundred isolated points of resistance or assault have maintained the honor and the sway of their race, are men appointed to office by the much-abused Company, and trained to the knowledge of the Hindoo character in the service of the Court of Directors. It is indeed by no means certain that the most critical responsibilities of the tremendous ordeal of war through which the English in India have so triumphantly passed, were not borne by a civilian of the Company's service; and when the history of the troubles of 1857 shall come to be fairly written, the name of Sir John Lawrence will find its place by the side of the Havelocks the Nicholsons and the Neills whose bravery and genius have so justly roused the patriotic enthusiasm of their countrymen.

With so much of success in the past to sustain their appeals, the East India proprietors are already rallying that wealthy middle class of English society from which their ranks have been almost exclusively recruited, against the assaults of a Minister whose policy is certainly not arrayed in the close and victorious form of the phalanx, but is excessively open to attacks of all kinds. In 1850, out of some 1,800 East India proprietors, but twenty were immediately connected with the titled aristocracy of England; and nothing but a very clear case of incompetency and misrule will prevail against the influence, both passive and active, of so large a body of the prosperous respectability of England, at a time when the mercantile and manufacturing communities are urging upon the Government that terror of the "families," a new reform bill. Many, too, of those who are most dissatisfied with the actual anomalies and imperfections of the "Double Government," and who charge upon the Parliamentary Board of Control all the blunders of the Proprietary Court of Directors, while they saddle the Court with all the shortcomings of the Board—and who would gladly bring about a change in the East Indian system, are strenuously opposed to any legislation of any kind at this juncture of time. They aver, and with good show of reason, that the tidings of a quarrel between the Queen of England and the Company Sahib must bewilder and inflame the Hindoo mind, and that the work of pacifying the Peninsula ought to be thoroughly done before the work of reforming the Government is begun. Lord Palmerston has indeed, thrown himself, with even more than his usual recklessness, into the midst of the most formidable shoals and breakers by which his Premiership has ever been menaced; and difficult as it may be for the English opposition to unite upon any fitting head, we should be sorry to believe that a British Parliament can permit itself to treat the almost illimitable interests of the Indian question as purely secondary to the issues of domestic parties, to the exigencies of a Cabinet, and to the perplexities of a House of Commons.

The Slave-Trade.

A telegram from New-Orleans, published in the Times of the 27th ult., mentioned the appearance of an editorial article in the *Delta* newspaper of the preceding day, which announced that the importation of slaves from Africa was openly carried on in that quarter, a market having been opened in Mississippi, and that the profits of the traffic were so large as to preclude the idea of its discontinuance. We now have the *Delta* of the 26th ult., containing the article in question, which we copy into this morning's Times.

The article, we must say, reads very much like a hoax. The *Delta's* ostentatious proclamation of being compelled, by a sense of duty, to make public the facts which have been for a long time in its possession on this subject, its detailed specifications of the manner in which the trade is to be carried on, and especially its absurd pretence that the movement is countenanced by the French Government, indicate a disposition to practice upon the public credulity, rather than to enlighten the public mind. On the other hand, there is nothing very extraordinary in the facts stated. Nobody ever doubted that the Slave-trade was immensely profitable, for otherwise it would have died out instead of surviving the vigorous and long-continued efforts of the whole civilized world to root it out as piracy. Nor is there any special reason for doubting that men could be found in the Southern States, as well as at the North, and in Cuba, ready to enter upon any traffic that promised large returns. The fact, moreover, that a bill has been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature to legalize this traffic, tends to confirm the report that it has already been established.

The public statements which have been made on this subject certainly warrant and demand the immediate attention of the Government at Washington. If it be true that men in Mississippi have engaged in the Slave-trade, in open defiance of the laws of Congress upon this subject, common justice requires that they should be arrested, tried, and, if convicted, punished. The leading public men from the Southern States should themselves be foremost in demanding the prompt and vigorous interposition of the Executive to arrest the prosecution, and to punish the perpetrators, of so great a crime.

We are aware that there are men of position and of influence at the South who are actively urging the policy of reopening this nefarious, and legally piratical traffic:—and it is quite likely that there are men in Congress who sympathize with them in this endeavor. But if this is to be done, let it be done openly and by legal methods. There can be no excuse for permitting a breach or disregard of the laws of Congress. While they stand upon the statute book, their authority must be maintained and their provisions enforced. We trust this matter will receive the prompt attention of the Federal Executive.

Salaries of State Officers.—Dr. Brandreth has introduced a bill in the Senate at Albany, to increase the salaries of State Officers. We give below, the present salaries, and those proposed:

	Present.	Proposed.
Governor	$4 000	$8,000
Secretary of State	2,500	5,000
Comptroller	2,500	5,000
Treasurer	1,500	5,000
Attorney-General	2,000	5,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	2,500	5,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000	2,500
Canal Commissioners, each	2,000	3 000
State Prison Inspectors, each	1,600	3,000
Auditor	2,500	3,000
Governor's Private Secretary	800	2,500
Deputy Secretary of State	1,500	2,500
Deputy Comptroller	1,500	2,500
Deputy Treasurer	1,500	2 500
Deputy Attorney-General	1 500	2 500
Acting Auditor	1,500	2,000

It is very unlikely that the Legislature will shoulder the responsibility of this measure, although on the merits it is easily capable of justification. To increase salaries is always unpopular, the argument being that thousands of good men can be found willing to take office at the present rates.

Yet it is an undeniable fact that the compensation paid to officials at Albany by no means defrays their expenses. From the Governor down they cannot live in the manner which their constituents expect, and the proprieties of station require, upon their salaries. Practically, therefore, the tendency is to exclude all whose private fortune is inadequate to the expenditures of public life.

Dr. Brandreth's bill is just and proper, but it will not pass. Honorable gentlemen fear to face their constituents after doubling the Governor's pay; as many a promising bud of Congressional expectancy would be untimely nipped by a vote for such a measure.

The *Tribune* objects to the proposed change as being a party manœuvre to benefit the incumbents, most of whom are Democrats. This objection is made in ignorance of the provisions of the bill, which make the increase applicable to officials hereafter to be elected only, and of the requirements of the Constitution, forbidding any increase or diminution of the salaries of State officers during the term for which they are chosen. Consequently Dr. Brandreth could not do what is charged, had he tried; and it is but just to say that he did not make the attempt.

The Elective Franchise.—Connected with our elections are two great evils, illegal ballots, and the neglect of good citizens to vote. The first, bad enough in itself, is made tenfold worse by the second. Who does not know that the corrupt and dishonest are sure to attend the polls; while it is equally notorious that multitudes of good citizens are inclined to stay away. Thus the spurious voters have the polls mainly to themselves.

We greatly need a Registry law to keep out bad votes; and we equally need some other law to get in good ones. Let a poll-tax of $2 be imposed upon every voter, to be remitted in case he actually votes, or upon sufficient proof of physical disability. In this way we should have a full vote every election, and the will of the people would be always fairly expressed.

Of the half million electors in this State from one to two hundred thousand habitually absent themselves from the polls. Who are they that thus neglect a high duty? Notoriously the best portion of our population; while on the other hand, the mercenary and corrupt are never missing. Rain or shine they are present, to earn their money and their grog, or at the very least to enjoy a day of boisterous excitement. What we mainly want is, that the control should not be left by the default of better men entirely in the hands of such.

Condition and Population of Mexico.—The foreign country whose future condition most nearly concerns us is Mexico. The Richmond *Whig* justly objects to the character of the Mexican population in the following paragraph:

> "Socially and geographically, Mexico is the most desirable country to us on the face of the earth. Its possession would give us command of two oceans, and the trade of both the Indies. But what are we to do with such a set of fellow-citizens? We cannot exterminate them, as the Saxons are said to have exterminated the Britons. We cannot make them hewers of wood and drawers of water, as the Israelites made the ancient inhabitants of Gibeon. Worst of all, we cannot make intelligent and useful citizens of them, which we must try to do if we take their country. When we bought Florida, the greater part of the Spanish population receded before the advance of the Anglo-Saxon wave. But this cannot be done now, for they have no where to go. Desirable as it may be, in many respects, and not distant, as it certainly is not, the acquisition of Mexico will bring in its train a host of trials and difficulties."

This is all very true. Though there are in Mexico many accomplished and respectable men, the mass are unquestionably unfit for citizenship of the United States. Their history has sufficiently demonstrated this—of the seven millions inhabitants not more than one million are white, the other six being Indians, negroes or mixed. And even the whites are almost as unfit for citizenship as the blacks. There are doubtless difficulties in the way of our dealing with Mexico as the emergency requires; and there are difficulties, too, in the way of our refraining. Matters have come to such a pass that some other power must assume control, or the complete sway of anarchy will present a spectacle to scandalize the civilized world. Shall we extend a protecting hand, or shall help come from beyond the Atlantic?

That an American protectorate would be the best fortune which could befall that distracted country, will not be denied. The main question is, of course, as to its effect upon ourselves.

To decide this, we must look at the extent, position and capabilities of Mexico, and contemplate her destiny in the light of facts, with a view to the probable future. Are New-Mexico and California our last acquisitions on this Continent? Who shall answer in the affirmative? Compared with Mexico, Cuba itself may well appear insignificant. And in respect to ease of acquisition there is no comparison whatever.

The idea of control over Mexico may seem novel and startling. It is, however, one of the greatest importance, and likely soon to become of the utmost urgency.

Must an Assemblyman Reside in his District?—Attorney-General Tremain says not. Few people, we imagine, have thought so. Yet such is the opinion of the State law officer, as rendered to the Assembly on Tuesday. Is the Attorney-General right? Let us see.

The Constitution directs that "the Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be elected annually;" and that "the members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants," &c. There is no constitutional provision requiring the residence of a member within the district he represents. The statutes are also silent on this point, and the conclusion is unavoidable that a member of the Legislature is not required by law to be a resident of his district. The people of any district are therefore at liberty, if they choose, to look abroad into other parts of the State for their representatives. Probably this will not often be done; yet it is easy to conceive of contingencies in which recourse might with advantage be had to such an expedient. It is well known that in the election of Constitutional Conventions, counties have made choice of men residing in other portions of this State as their delegates, with manifest advantage to the public interests—some of the most able and useful members being elected in this manner. We see no reason why a like course might not be pursued in respect to Senators and Assemblymen.

This question of residence arose upon a contest of the seat of Mr. Seeley, a member of Assembly from this City, on the ground that his residence is not in his district, but in the County of Westchester. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, whose opinion, it will be seen, is favorable to the sitting member. The Assembly will probably adopt the views of Mr. Tremain.

Flags and Tatters.

An opportunity was yesterday offered by the City Fathers to all the City Mothers and Daughters for doing a patriotic deed. In token of the respect which the metropolis feels for a distinguished naval officer, who served his country well, in peace and war alike, the banner of the City was hoisted at half-mast upon the City Hall. Its folds of spotless white, emblazoned with the municipal arms, *ought* to have floated out pure and placid upon the lively breeze, betwixt the guardian flags of the Republic. But, alas and alackaday! our civic ensign is sadly torn, and tattered, and blackened, not with the smoke of battle—for it has seen no strife more powdery than the conflicts between the Municipal Police of Mayor Wood and the Metropolitan Police of General Nye—but with the contributions of myriads of chimnies and with the showers of a score of years. Of course, the City Treasury is too poor to restore the gonfalon of Gotham. We have so many necessaries and so many luxuries to pay for now—suppers for Aldermen exhausted by their labors in the public service, complimentary harems to propitiate adventurous Pashas, who propose to encourage the ship-yards of the City, and a thousand other such things—that we really can't afford to spend money on a flag, and we therefore call upon the matrons and maidens of the capital to come forward and contribute each a pocket handkerchief—nothing more—and an hour of combined industry with a hundred needles, for the purpose of replacing the venerable rag which is fast whipping itself to pieces on the City Hall.

That Court Dress.

The following note corrects an error in Wednesday's Times. We had our information from what we supposed to be good authority; but we may have been mistaken:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are mistaken about Bennett's court dress. He has *not* ordered a Highland costume. In fact, he dislikes that style—preferring pantaloons as a matter of comfort.

I happen to know that he is in treaty with General J. W. W., of the regular army, for the military suit, which that hero brought back from Vienna. The two distinguished gentlemen have had several secret interviews lately, and I was puzzled to conjecture their object, until I saw Bennett trying on the dress in the *Courier's* back office, and the milk in the cocoanut stood revealed. He makes a much more splendid appearance than one would suppose. Gen. J. W. W. tried to put him through a series of military evolutions,—but he said there would be time enough for that sort of thing by-and-by.

I send you my name, but trust to your honor not to reveal it. If it were known that I had told of this I might lose my place, which is worth twenty shillings a week.

The dress don't fit Bennett perfectly,—it is rather large,—but he will swell enough before he gets the appointment, to make it all right. PEEPER.

Still Another Picture.—Decidedly we are in the tide of artistic good fortunes. As we lose one Murillo from the west of Broadway, another appears on the east. The Horse Fair of Rosa Bonheur gives way to a French Gallery; the Belmont pictures are removed from the public eye only to make room for a collection of "Old Masters;" and the remnants of the British Exhibition are now to be replaced by Mr. Simpson's elaborate painting executed in honorable commemoration of the restoration by the American Government to England of the Arctic ship *Resolute*. This picture is now on its way, and is to be next week opened to public inspection at Mr. Wm. Schaus' print-shop, No. 629 Broadway. The scene represented is the transfer of the vessel by Captain Hartstein to Her Britannic Majesty in person, and the painting, which fills a canvas of 10 feet by 7, contains, of course, careful portraits of the principal persons present upon that auspicious occasion, including Queen Victoria and her husband, the Princess Royal, now the Princess Frederic William of Prussia, and other members of that royal family upon whose counterfeit presentments all true republicans delight to look.

The Religious Awakening.

The daily prayer meetings in the City continue to be attended by great numbers, and with increasing interest. New meeting are established every week, and the attendance on none of them has been larger than during the present week. The morning meetings up-town and in Brooklyn are crowded. For some minutes before the opening at the North Dutch Church (12 o'clock) yesterday, it was impossible to get within either of the two lower rooms. The stairways and entries were blocked up for awhile, and it was difficult to get even within hearing of the speakers. The meeting in the third story was also well attended. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, were present, and all classes were represented. There were clergymen, merchants, clerks, brokers, carmen, whose carts were standing at the door, inventors, ladies who had turned aside an hour from their shopping, students, people from the country attracted by the fame of these marvelously strange meetings; even news-boys stood at the door, wondering what it meant. The merely curious, however, were but a very small portion of those present. At the John-sreet Church both rooms were filled, mostly with men. Several speakers alluded to the conversion of Orville Gardner—the celebrated "Awful Gardner" of prize-fighting notoriety. The story is that he is now at a small town in the vicinity of New-York, where his brother, too, was recently converted. Orville attended an inquiry meeting held in a Methodist Church, and requested the prayers of the congregation—a request which, on three different occasions, he repeated. Having some unimportant business to do in this City, a friend asked him if he would "jump into the cars and go down and attend to it." He replied, "I have more important business to attend to first, and I shall not go down to the City till it is done." He had lately under his training three men for a prize-fight. On being asked if he would give them further lessons, he replied that "he would go to them soon, but on a different errand from that of boxing and training," and that he "would try to persuade them to give up their fighting, to reform their character, and to embrace religion." None of the speakers spoke of their own knowledge as to the truth of this story, but it was presumed to be true, and in prayer many thanks were offered for so notable an instance of the Spirit's power. Many other cases of conversion in the City and at distant points of the country were alluded to by the speakers yesterday. Several letters were sent to the desk and read, requesting prayers for individuals who, of course, were not called by name.

Funeral of Miss Lewis, the Teacher who was Burned.

The Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) was thronged yesterday afternoon by the friends of the lamented Miss Sarah L. Lewis, the teacher in the Sixteenth Ward Primary School, (No. 39,) who was burned to death. In order that the teachers might attend the funeral, all the schools in the Ward were closed. Seats were reserved in the body of the Church for them, and for trustees of the Board of Education, for the Schoolmasters of the Sixteenth Ward, and for members of the Bible-class of Dr. Burchard's Church, to which the deceased also belonged. The edifice was crowded long before the hour at which the services were to commence; people were wedged together in the aisles, and doorways outside were a perfect jam. At 1 o'clock the choir sung a funeral chaunt, and the coffin was borne into the Church and deposited in front of the pulpit. The pall-bearers were Henry L. Farr, John Bogert, David Wendell, David E. Downs, —— Coleman, George Bookstaver, —— Rogers, and two others, all members of the choir of the Church, in which Miss Lewis was also a singer. Dr. Burchard offered a prayer, the 633d Hymn was sung, and then Dr. Burchard preached the funeral sermon, taking his text from St. Mathew, xxiv., 44: *Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.* The discourse was a very effective one. The minister took occasion to read passages from the private journal of Miss Lewis, written since she became a member of the Church, showing her high religious character.

At the close of the exercises, the audience were permitted to view for the last time the countenance of the deceased. Nearly every one present did so. Each in turn passed up one of the side aisles, viewed the remains, and passed down the centre aisle. An hour and five minutes was the time thus occupied. There were many there who had known Miss Lewis while living. Conspicuous among these were the little children attached to the school in which she was a teacher. Many tears were shed. The face of deceased was very much altered; the lower part was blackened and charred, and there was a scar on the right cheek. Her best friends hardly recognized her. At three o'clock the coffin—it was of mahogany, with a silver plate bearing the usual inscription, and a wreath of fresh flowers upon it—was placed in the hearse, and the bereaved family and their immediate friends followed it to the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt. The remains were conveyed to Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y., for interment; the deceased had expressed a desire to be buried there. They left the City in the 4.15 P. M. Express train.

Miss Lewis was 18 years and 14 days old. A father, mother, two sisters and three brothers mourn her loss. She was the main stay of the family. Her appearance, it is said, was very prepossessing, and her disposition exceedingly amiable. She was a member of Dr. Burchard's Church, and was deeply interested in the revival which has been in progress there for five weeks past.

Marine Losses in February.—The official list of marine disasters during February, as reported by J. H. Upton for the various Marine Insurance Companies is as follows:

17 steamers, valued at	$479,100
48 ships, valued at	1,003 800
17 barks, valued at	184,700
23 brigs, valued at	89,300
46 schooners, valued at	154,450
Total	$1,911,350

These comprise partial, as well as total losses, both of vessels and cargoes, and include all disasters reported at New-York. There were total losses 30, of which 10 were by fire, 10 by wrecks, 2 by abandonment, 2 by collision, 2 sunk, and 6 vessels are missing. Of the whole number, 14 belonged to foreign ports, and 3 were whalers.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

Buckstone's immortal Adelphi piece, the "Green Bushes," was successfully revived by Miss Keene on Wednesday night, and with the sanction of one of the largest houses of the season. The drama is too well known to need analytical discussion—it is one of the best of its kind, and affords abundant opportunities for the principal artists of a company like Miss Keene's. For these reasons it was judicious to revive it.

Miss Polly Marshall played the part of *Nelly O'Neill*, and was excellent—although, to use a common expression, it is somewhat out of her line. Miss Keene played *Miami, the Huntress of Mississippi*, with ability, but it is not a part suitable to her powers—which tend naturally to the civilized-pathetic rather than the rudely-passionate. The part was written for Madame Celeste, who in all she did was two-thirds *vivandière*, and the rest *coryphée*. Miss Keene travels in the path of this lady, even to the particulars of taking grenadier strides (which Indian maidens do not) and speaking with a broken accent, (which Madame Celeste did because she could not help it.) The *Geraldine* of the evening was Miss Virginia C. Howard, an addition and a valuable one to the company. In the male department Mr. H. F. Daly made his first appearance as *Connor O'Kennedy*. Mr. Daly possesses a pleasant voice, and is a fine elocutionist. He appeared to be a little strange with the business of the stage last night, but this may have arisen from a variety of causes. Much is to be expected from this gentleman. His reception was cordial and merited. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Peters were the *Grinnidge* and *Jack Gong* of the piece, and elicited much fun out of the utter absurdities of those individualities. Mr. Jefferson's mosquito agony was painfully real. The other characters were well played.

The drama has been placed on the stage with the neatness which characterizes every production at this house. The scenery, costumes, and properties, (those unconsidered trifles which contribute so largely to the wholeness of a dramatic illusion,) were alike excellent. The "Green Bushes" will, we fancy, enjoy a long run, for it is placed upon the stage quite as well, in every respect, as it was at the London Adelphi.

Concert.—An amateur concert of great interest will take place to-morrow evening at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street. A number of distinguished amateurs and artists have volunteered for the occasion, and the programme is composed of the most celebrated sacred *morceaux*. The concert is given to pay a debt on the organ.

Academy of Music.—The "Huguenot" excitement has commenced in earnest. Notwithstanding the cold yesterday, the ticket-office was besieged, and two thousand dollars' worth of seats were sold.

Wallack's Theatre.—Miss Agness Robertson takes her benefit here to-night. We need say no more.

The Campbells are Coming.

Mr. Stuart, of Wallack's Theatre, has shown himself as faithful as his royal namesakes were to the Highland clans, and has found them as ready as were their sires in the '45 to respond to the call of the pibroch. The following card may be safely taken, we think, as a warning to all Sepoys that Lucknow will certainly be relieved to-night:

Wallack's Theatre, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

My Dear Sir: It will give me most sincere delight to receive the Highland Guard at this Theatre on Saturday evening, in compliment to a piece which so justly portrays the heroism of the Scottish character, and in compliment to the beautiful and accomplished lady, herself a daughter of Scotland, who pictures the heroine *Jessie Brown*. She will, as I shall, be most highly flattered by the presence of the Highland Guard, and in the hope to make your personal acquaintance and that of the men of your company. Believe me very faithfully, W. STUART.

Captain W. Manson.

The brave propose on this occasion to honor the fair and the *perfervidum ingenium scotorum*, the "fiery Scottish heart," will doubtless find some altogether original and startling way of expressing its emotions. In view of which prospect, while we sincerely congratulate Miss Agnes Robertson upon her well-won triumph, we must also warn Mr. Blake against provoking the wrath of the reverential Caledonians by persevering in his practice of converting a Lucknow chaplain into a Fleet-street parson, and making religion ridiculous in the person of its priest. Sidney Smith used to say, that it required a surgical operation to introduce a joke into a Scotchman's brain; and, whether the canon was right or wrong in this assertion, we are very sure that such jokes as Mr. Blake indulges in, will never find their way so far by any process. He is much more likely to stand in need of a surgical operation himself, if he aggravates the kilted admirers of Miss Agnes by shocking their passionate and sentimental instincts with preposterous displays of clumsy impiety.

Mr. Max Maretzek.

Our famous *impresario*, Max Maretzek, has returned to the City, strong in health, hope and hard cash. He has favored us with the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: The Havana correspondent of the Times, in his communication of the 23d February, which appeared in last Tuesday's issue, among other erroneous statements concerning the Opera in Havana, says that "the Tacon Stock Company intends to send for a Company to Europe, and that a celebrated Cuban pianist has undertaken the Commission."

I would not object to this mistake, more than to others of this correspondent, were it not that some artists already in treaty with me, could be misled by such wrong information. I beg, therefore, to state that the Stockholders of the Tacon Theatre not only invited me to return next season, but, also, in consideration of their satisfaction and esteem towards me, offered me the lease of the Tacon Theatre on *my own terms* for the ensuing season, refusing at the same time many proposals from other managers.

This generous offer of the Opera Stockholders in Havana has been gratefully accepted, and the lease was duly signed.

By publishing this rectification, you will greatly oblige, your most obedient,

MAX MARETZEK.

New-York, Thursday, March 4, 1858.

There was one statement of our correspondent which we trust was not incorrect; namely, that Mr. Maretzek had accumulated a profit of $68,000.

Outrageous Imposition upon a Respectable Citizen—The Sorrows of Mr. Bonner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will please insert the enclosed advertisement in your daily paper to-morrow morning. I wish it to be repeated as many times as you can possibly insert it, even if it should cover five or six pages. During the past year, as you are aware, I advertised the *Ledger* somewhat extensively; and as an indication that I have derived some benefit from my expenditures in that way, I received a few days ago, the following polite notice from the Commissioner of Taxes:

Office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.
No. 32 Chambers-street (New Court House.)
January 1st, 1858.

Sir: You are hereby notified that your personal estate for 1858, is assessed at $100,000, and that the same, if erroneous, must be corrected before us, on or before the 30th day of April next, as it will be confirmed at that amount: from which there will be no redress. Yours, &c.

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners.

Mr. Robt. Bonner, No. 235 West Twenty-Eighth-street, Twentieth Ward.

N. B. Please bring this notice with you.

No. 44 Ann-street.

It is reported of one of our advertising agents that he paid a certain editor, some time ago, a handsome sum for writing a "prize essay" on the benefits of advertising. I think if that prize were now in competition, the above "essay" from the Tax Commissioners would take the "premium." It certainly shows in a more forcible manner than any other document I have seen how a fortune can be made in a short space of time, especially as my personal estate last year was assessed only at two thousand dollars. But I have no idea of paying taxes on one hundred thousand dollars of personal property. Rather than "contribute" so large an amount towards the support of the numerous scoundrels who plunder the City Treasury, I have concluded to expend it in advertising. But, perhaps, you may say that this will only prove a temporary relief, as advertising will doubtless increase it fourfold, and, instead of being taxed for one hundred thousand dollars next year, I may be taxed for four hundred thousand. Well, that may be; but there is no use in borrowing trouble from the future. So long as the Commissioners do not tax me on my faculty of getting up newspapers that the people will buy, and advertising them, I shall be satisfied. Yours truly, ROBERT BONNER.

[We sympathize with Mr. Bonner in his afflictions, but cannot possibly spare him "five or six pages" of the Times for his advertisement. We give him all we can afford.]

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

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DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety o
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH APPROVED CREDIT.

It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, good productive village property, within 30 minutes' ride of the City of New-York. For particulars inquire of N. M'GRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st., best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE.—24 BUILDING LOTS, FREE from all incumbrance, and beautifully situated in Middletown Point, Monmouth County, N. J., two miles beyond Keyport, on the turnpike road to Freehold. The owner will take part of the value in liquors and cigars, ready-made clothing, or boots and shoes, (or will trade for other real estate,) if it be made an object to do so. Price, $2,400. Apply to E. O'BRIEN, Union Hotel, Middletown Point, New Jersey.

BUILDING LOTS, WITH A LIBERAL building loan, for sale, in Brooklyn; suitable for genteel class of houses, being well situated on Hicks st., and in a good neighborhood. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front room.

$150 FOR A QUARTER-ACRE OR 4 City lots in the village of Mount Vernon, 36 minutes from City by Harlem Railroad; worth double the amount; must be sold. Inquire at No. 97 Roosevelt-st. Remedy for piles for sale.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 321 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village. This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN THE COUNTRY— A RARE CHANCE.—A new, modern built house, with gas, &c., will be sold very low; but a very small sum required down, and easy terms for the balance. Located on the New-York & New-Haven Railroad, only two hours' ride from New-York. For particulars and plan of house call on VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 5.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story cottage in a central part of the city, and desirable neighborhood; eight rooms and under-cellar, gas and marble mantels. Price $2,850; part can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 48 Marion-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN SENECA County, State of New-York, containing 241 acres of land on the bank of Seneca Lake 8½ miles south from Geneva, and 8½ north from the State Agricultural College. Said farm is beautifully situated with good buildings, choice fruit, 50 acres of woodland, well watered and under-drained. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st.; P. C. DOOLITTLE, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.; or HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, one mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on the Harlem Railroad 24 miles from the City, (on road leading from White Plains to Dobbs' Ferry, and 3½ miles from the latter place, where several steamboats run daily;) 126 acres of good land, on elevated ground, good house, several out-buildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Would be divided, having 60 acres on each side of road. Good location, fine views, &c. Part would be taken in exchange. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS. READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, with excellent buildings, fences, fruit, soil and timber, 4 miles from depôt, and stage to the door; one-third cash, a bargain. Churches, Post office and schools 20 minutes' walk. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—TO HIRE FOR one or a term of years, suitable for a Winter as well as Summer residence, and sufficiently accessible for a gentleman doing business in New-York; a stable on the premises is a requisite, and possession must be had by the middle of April. Address with particulars as to size of the house and terms, Box No. 3,922 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY-PLACE WANTED—SMALL house and farm, from 1 to 20 acres of good land, on New-Haven or New-Jersey Railroad. Rent must be low. Would exchange a valuable farm in Wisconsin. Address B. S. T., Post office.

WANTED—ABOUT APRIL 1, BY A WIDOW LADY with a family of three grown persons, four or five unfurnished rooms, with gas and facilities for cooking. The advertiser desires the privilege of using one room, for the manufacture of cloaks, employing a few female hands. Location not above 20th-st. Terms moderate, from $15 to $25 per month. Address Box No. 4,074 General Post-Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, PART OF A house with modern conveniences, suitable for a gentleman, wife and servant; the other part occupied by a small family; location above Bleecker-st., between 2d and 8th avs.; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,757 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, for three years, a high-stoop house, 21 to 25 feet front, and from 45 to 55 feet deep. Rent about $890. Location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and the 3d and 6th avs. Family small and pay unquestionable. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN OR HOBOKEN— To rent or lease a medium-sized house, well-furnished, in a good neighborhood; possession to be had on or before 1st of April next. Address immediately, stating full particulars, (no others noticed,) STERLING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A second-story floor, with gas, Croton, &c. Location between 8th and 17th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address B. P. Q., Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms on the 2d floor, with pantries attached, at a very moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of procuring immediately, for himself, wife and child, a nice, pleasant room, with hot and cold water, gas, closets and privilege of bath-room. Location wanted near Wall st. ferry, and intending to make an arrangement permanent, none but private families need apply. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, with full particulars, C. S. M., Box No. 105 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a pleasant room and bedroom, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location near Broadway and Bleecker st. Address L. LEFFERTS, No. 641 Broadway.

WANTED—FULL BOARD, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, between 8th and 30th sts., and West of Broadway. Preference given where dinner can be had about 6 o'clock. Address DAVID, stating terms, New-York *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Aply at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET CHEAP—A FINE ENGLISH ALE house, next to No. 75 Ann-st., the Carberry Shades, with a nice basement and sub cellar 25x25 feet; also a splendid light basement on William-st., corner of Ann st. Rent $450. Also, a two-story and L new country house, thirty minutes from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad. Rent $250. Apply at No. 154 William st.

BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a variety and thread and needle store established four years in Williamsburg. A good bargain is offered—a handsome stock, worthy attention. Sold in consequence of ill health. Apply at No. 142 Fourth-st., near Grand, Brooklyn, E. D.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 140 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES, &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A TIDY ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR GERman Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. One who can bring satisfactory references as to integrity and capacity may call at No. 119 Henry-st., Brooklyn. None others need apply.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING store, a young man who has had experience in calling off and entering goods; must bring good references as to honesty, ability and industry. Address A. M. F., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY IN A HARDWARE store, down town; one who resides with his parents; must be strictly honest and not afraid to work. Salary first year $50. Address H. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR ENGlish girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 293 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT; GERman or Scotch preferred. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No 90 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR LEASE FOR SALE, WITH VALUABLE PRIVILEGES.—That eligible property, No. 76 John-st., running through to and connecting with Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Platt st., forming one store; five floors of about 160x25 feet each; excellent basement; has the modern improvements; is well adapted for any large business, storage warehouse, &c., &c., having entrances on both John and Platt sts. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, or the lease will be sold, with all its valuable privileges, on reasonable terms. Lease has fifteen years to run, and privilege of renewal. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL HANDSOME villa residences, with from 4 to 14 lots attached to each. They have furnaces, spring water, and conveniences throughout, except gas. Locations from 156th to 158th st., and from 11th-av. to the Hudson River, in Audubon Park; two have river fronts of 130 and 160 feet. They are mostly surrounded with forest trees, and command fine views of the river &c. to Staten Island. Rents from $350 to $1,000 per year. Further information obtained and views of the property to be seen on application to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, one large parlor, with arch in centre and tea room with pantries on first floor, and two rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 196 West st 3d story.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 15-FEET front, brown-stone, 5-story English-basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.; a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av., or No. 26 Pearl-st. of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, TH[illegible] story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, to a genteel and careful family. The house, which is large, has in it the modern improvements, such as water closets, bath, gas, &c., and for beauty of situation can hardly be surpassed. The grounds, which are also large, abound with trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is about half a mile from the depôt, in the vicinity of several churches, and about an hour and a half's ride from this City. A line to S. P., and left at this office, will meet with attention.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; two stores on Broadway, near Canal st.; four large rooms on Canal-st., 15x60 ft.; the dwelling house No. 127 Greene-st., with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms—rent $1,400; the dwelling houses No. 150 Lawrence and No. 151 Wooster sts.—rent $600 each; also, a small store on Lispenard-st. Apply at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND PREMISES SITUAted on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., with a lease for three years from the 1st of May next; the location is unsurpassed for any respectable business; the house and store will be leased together, or the store separate. Further particulars may be obtained from FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 707 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 212 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P.M. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN 3-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 119 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., in a genteel block; has gas, bath range, marble mantles, &c. Immediate possession can be obtained. Rent $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; rent, furnished, $1,350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 62 East 28th-st.; the principal part of the rent taken in the board of three gentlemen; a small family, who have much furniture, can be had as additional boarders; the house can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET VERY, VERY LOW—FROM FIVE to six hundred dollars, two English basements, and three high stoop, three and four story, first-class, moderate-sized houses, in a block of 13, at the corner of 38th st. and 2d av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class house No. 320 4th st., west of and near Broadway. The gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished. To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—No. 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., three rooms deep, with the improvements. Possession 1st of April. Rent $1,000. Also a furnished house in same street; rent $1,200. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. To private families only.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown-stone house No. 248 West 19th-st.; rent $800; between the 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good. Apply at No. 224 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 181 West 38th st., near 8th-av., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent $350. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—THE first-class, brown-stone house No. 104 Lexington-av., near 28th-st. It has been lately painted throughout, and put in most complete repair. Rent $1,000. J. VANDERBILT, No. 191 Water-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO very desirable cottages on the South shore, Clifton: one is on the Livingston-place, the other is known as the Stone Cottage. For particulars, apply to MILLIKIN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE LOWER part of the modern-built three story house, No. 24 King-st. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises. May be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No. 82 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new, first-class store No. 224 Front st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS, No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room, well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 143 Hudson-st., fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 South-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Portchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order, and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms. There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground plaster, feed, grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS', Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 185 and 187 East 26th-st., with desirable gardens in front. If not sold immediately will be rented reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 160 Lexington-av., from 6 until 9 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN CHAMBERS HALL, NO. 65 Chatham-st., next door to Chatham Bank. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling-house No. 55 Laight st., has sub cellar, gas, Croton water, &c., and was put in complete order, and painted inside and out last Spring. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st., or to W. C. MILLER, at No. 53 Laight-st.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A NEAT two-story house, with a parlor and two bedrooms on first floor, two small and two large bedrooms on second floor, a large basement room, kitchen, with range, &c., stable, carriage house, plenty cherries and grapes, ice on premises, a boat and bath house on beach; five minutes' walk south of depot; rent moderate. Apply to P. S. BROWN, Rye, N. Y. Possession April 1.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Poughkeepsie. The house is large and convenient, suitable either for a private residence or boarding-house. It can be rented with the garden, out-buildings, and a few acres, independent of the farm. Inquire on the premises, or, by letter, to Mrs. H. A. LIVINGSTON, Poughkeepsie; or HENRY P. LIVINGSTON, No. 100 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, together with about four acres of land, beautifully located and well stocked with almost every variety of fruits, flowers and shrubbery, within 30 minutes' ride of this City. If not sold by the 10th of March, these premises will be leased for 3 or 5 years, either with or without the furniture. For particulars inquire of N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in East Chester, with about 40 acres of land, situated about 1¾ miles from the Bronxville station on the Harlem Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 6 Barclay-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York.
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKlyn, made by J. & C. Fischer; is most magnificently finished throughout; elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished with round corners, same as the front; beautiful full tone, and full 7-octave; scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect; cost $400; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries, after 7 A. M., for two days.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back, made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated pianos at greatly reduced prices. New York pianos lower than ever. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $115, cash. T. S. BERRY, No. 485 Broadway corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper offers great inducements to gentlemen wishing to be prepared for business in a superior practical manner. Regular terms $25. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information, address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES AN INSTRUCtress in the English branches a few hours daily, and desires to take her lessons at the house of the teacher, either in Brooklyn or New-York, where she can be insured strict privacy. Terms must be moderate. Address F. REED at office of this paper.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE— at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 16½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 504 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE MORTGAGE SALE OF ABOUT $14,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago at an expense of over $14,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible carmen will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets. Brussels rugs, crumb cloths, mahogany marble-top card and centre tables, mahogany divans covered in hair cloth, rosewood easy chairs in green leather, lounges in figured brocatel, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, mahogany and black walnut etageres, work tables, iron bedsteads cribs and umbrella stands, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, painted marble-top bureaus, window shades, sofas &c. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY March 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st:

ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A pair of splendid bay carriage horses 16 hands high sound and kind in every respect and very stylish drivers. Cost $1.500. Also, a beautiful open Brett, City made, by Miner & Stevens, very little used and in fine order. Also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, by Trainor, in fine order.

To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

Also, two trotting wagons.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, (LEASEHOLD,) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, March 12, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable property on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., one corner lot, 20 by 90 feet deep, with slaughter-house and stable; two frame dwelling houses adjoining, 2½ story, with basements; will rent for $300 each. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, 20 by 90 feet. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot on 39th st., No. 116, east of Lexington-av.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites marble-top centre, pier, and sofa tables gilt-frame oil-paintings, and mirrors, bookcases, etageres, Brussels and velvet carpets, mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, &c., &c. Every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois.

$70,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.

Also, $17,795 62 Sacramento County 10 per cent. Bonds.

Rutger's and St Mark's Fire Insurance Stocks.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad, genuine stock.

Next sale of stocks on WEDNESDAY March 10.

Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL, at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., choice old brandies, wines, cigars, &c. Among this stock may be found Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass, very fine; Gordon's pale and brown Sherry, March & Co.'s Madeira, Amontillado Sherry; Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy, 1840; fine Bourbon, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela whisky, Jamaica Rum, &c.; also, about 50,000 Havana and domestic cigars.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook. 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY. No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—SACRAMENTO COUNTY Court House 10 per cent. Bonds issued in 1855, payable in 1865. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest payable in March and September. SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central Notes, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, worth at least twice the amount. The security must be unexceptionable in all respects. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,857 Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ROBERT M. MASTERTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MASTERTON & REAMER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Grocery and Commission business, and located in the City of New-York; that ROBERT M. MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and ABRAHAM REAMER, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ALEXANDER MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, is the special partner; that the said Alexander Masterton has contributed the sum of $25,000 as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of March, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
ALEX. MASTERTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON. NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

PARTNERSHIP.—JASPER CORNING (OF THE late firm of Corning & Co.) has formed a copartnership, this day, with his son, EDWIN CORNING, under the firm of JASPER CORNING & SON, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Mercantile Paper, Bonds and Mortgages, &c., on commission, at No. 68 Wall-st.
JASPER CORNING,
MARCH 1, 1858. EDWIN CORNING.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. METTLER HAVING associated JOHN J. MARSHALL with him, they will continue the Flour, Grain and Produce business, under the firm of E. METTLER & CO.,
At No. 259 Front st.,
Corner of Dover.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 51 Liberty-st, opposite the Post-Office, room 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the office of the Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (basement,) at 3 o'clock. The following owners of property on the line of the sewer lately constructed in 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., are notified to appear before the Committee, if they have any objections to make to the Assessment List, viz.:

U. D. French,
John Quinn,
O. H. Jones,
William Spencer,
James Reed,
F. H. Martin,
J. Sharp,
David Brush,
John O'Donohoe,
John C. Norton,
C. S. Rea,
Wm. C. Seaman,
R. Dowdell,
John Smith,
H. Vaught,
Patrick Carr,
M. Zabriskie,
P. Rooney,
Wm. Wall,
Owen Coyle,
Wm. Smullen,
Jas. Parker,
Patrick Greanny,
Hugh McGovern,
A. McCourt,
R. Kinsley,
Thomas Jackson,
Susan P. Hammond,
Amasa Kenyon,
Arend H. Pieck.

THOMAS STEVENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st., to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to consider the propriety of confirming award of contracts for sewers in the following streets:

Sewer in 16th-st., 7th-av., through 9th av. to 15th st.
Sewer in Spring st., from Greenwich to McDougal sts.
Sewer in Desbrosses-st., from Hudson to North River.
Sewer in 3d av., from 56th-st. to 61st-st.
Sewer in 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Parties interested are invited to attend.

THOMAS STEPHENS, F. I. A. BOOLE, WM. TUCKER. Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, who have the subject of Albany-st. before them, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are particularly requested to be present, as no further notice will be given.

F. I. A. BOOLE, THOS. W. ADAMS, JOHN LYNES, Committee on Streets.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.
WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway,
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., Assignees.
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. All matters referred to them will be considered. All parties interested are requested to be present.

MICHAEL MURRAY, E. H. REED, THOMAS W. ADAMS, Committee on Ferries.

PATERSON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—AN election for the choice of seven Directors of the Paterson Gas-Light Company will be held at their office in Paterson, New Jersey, on MONDAY, March 8, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 5 o'clock. By order, MARCH 1, 1858. JOHN CARTRIGHT, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, JR.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19

	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.			
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	1,009,748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.			
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Bank		$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages		4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents		18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due		50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid		1,486 04—	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.			
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above		$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities		29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums		17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848		155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853		459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks		113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions		71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account		2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes		25,000 00	
Balance		1,142,503 16—	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct matehmatical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, HORACE WEBSTER, Auditors.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
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WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.......1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.......1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8..........1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.........1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8..........1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19........1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........April 10	Wednesday..........April 28
Saturday..........May 22	Wednesday..........June 9
Saturday..........July 3	Wednesday..........July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:10 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 56 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CALIFONIA SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the detention of the steamers
MOSES TAYLOR
and
ST. LOUIS,
We shall be enabled to receive freight until 10 o'clock SATURDAY MORNING, 6th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorater.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic. while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR-PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Botttle.
C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms: also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City. Private consultations in English, French and by letter. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock, evenings.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some antiseptic and alterative medicine, the pure extract of Sarsaparilla will be found the most effectual remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and insuring the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York. Remedies for Female Derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free, except postage.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—The *ne plus ultra* for private diseases. All afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. All hitherto disappointed, call on Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 764 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No 761 Broadway

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE WAGNER and CAROLINE WAGNER his wife, Edward Krollpfeiffer and Pauline J. Krollpfeiffer his wife, Joseph Hust, Administrator with the will annexed of Francis Eicke, deceased, Richard M. Harrington, Gustavus Honegger, Pauline Krollpfeiffer, The First Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, William H. Knœpfel, Johann Carl Karthaus, Frederick August Bœlling, Frederick Wilhelm Bœlling, Julius Beckmann, August Wilhelm Ludolph Brauer, Frederick H. Brauer, Michael Lienau, Henry G. Eilshemius, Ludwig Egkelskamp, Robert Egkelskamp, William Day, William Verdell, Louis Fay, John Compton, Guillame Gessell, G. F. Bach, Son, Herman Fleetmann, Louis Weddigen, Henry Roesberg, Herman C. Turck, Robert W. Barclay and William Turck.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb 12, 1858. J. EDGAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
27f-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZER HARMON against JOHN DORAN, Andrew Burke, William Carland, William Loft, George Van Campen, Patrick McMahon, Mathew McMahon, Frank Medina, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, Jacob Moore, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Charles Dirter, Frank Rings, Michael Wheeler, Patrick Howard, Patrick Moheney, William Kelley, Francis Clark, Lawrence King, John White, Charles Hall, Jacob Homer, James Riley, Hugh O'Brien, Charles Coffield, John Shean, Patrick Murray, Walter Clear, Owen Rush, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John McCuddy, John Klinche, John Mack—To John Doran, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Frank Rings, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John Klincne, John Mack, defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. LAMB & BOLLES,
ja16-law7wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB ABRAHAM and ABRAHAM LEVY, Defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the 4th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
ja9-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH EVANS AND WILLIAM H. CARMAN against JOSEPH ALSTON. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety two dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
20f-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858. CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
jan16-law-6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.
CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.
STEWART BROWN,
20f-law6mS* JAMES M. BROWN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH,
s19-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
o24-law6mS* GEORGE B. OVER,
LEVI HART, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*
DIEDRICH STRUSE,
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.
CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.
ja30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.
d13-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Items.

It was unusually cold yesterday—the coldest day of the year thus far—the thermometer standing at 13° above zero at 2 o'clock. The wind was strong from the northwest, and there was a great deal of dust a-flying, notwithstanding that many streets are yet paved inches deep with packed snow and ice.

The third annual report of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary has just been issued. The establishment owes its origin and present existence to the exertions of Dr. OTTO FULLGRAFF, who, with the gratuitous assistance of a number of homœopathic practitioners, presides over its destinies. During the first year (1855) of the Institution, 521 patients were received, and 1,695 prescriptions given. In 1856, 1,024 patients were received, and 4,023 prescriptions given. During the past year (1857) 1,808 patients have been received, and 7,436 prescriptions given. All this gratuitous medical assistance was rendered on a gross income of $685, of which $7 50 remains as a balance on hand. Of the 1,808 cases under regular treatment, 1,063 are returned as cured.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of MARY ANN HILTON, the colored woman who was shot on Thursday evening, at No. 41 West Twenty-eighth-street, was to have been entered upon yesterday, but was adjourned until this morning. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made yesterday, and the opinion expressed by the physicians that from the direction the ball took, the deceased could not have shot herself. The husband, WM. HILTON, who is charged with the murder, was formerly connected with a noted "panel-house" in Thomas-street, and is well known as a desperate character.

The flags upon the shipping in the harbor, upon the City Hall, the hotels and public buildings in the City were yesterday displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Commodore PERRY. His funeral takes place to-day, from his late residence, No. 28 West Thirty-second-street, at 3 P. M. The Seventh Regiment has been detailed, by order of General SANDFORD, to do escort duty on the occasion. By order of General HALL the officers will assemble in uniform, at the Assembly Rooms in Thirty-second-street, at 2 o'clock.

Officer PHILIP FARLEY, yesterday, arrested the alleged seducer of a girl 20 years of age, who had been decoyed to this City from Poughkeepsie, taken to a house of assignation in Grand-street, there fell sick in a day or two, died, and was buried on the certificate of a physician who had attended her. The funeral, it is said, took place some day this week. The parents of the deceased are the complainants. The physician was also taken into custody.

PATRICK CURRY, doing business in Cedar, near West-street, was yesterday compelled to return to its rightful owner $130 which he had fraudulently obtained from CATHERINE BUTTER in a bogus ticket operation. He had charged her twice the regular price for two tickets to California. FOWLER & EDMONDS, of No. 185 West-street, charged with swindling Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN BROWNELL, of Vermont, in a similar operation, were arrested and committed for examination.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMILER corrects us. He did not promise to be present on Wednesday evening before the Committee of Investigation, sitting in School-house No. 15. He had no confidence in the Committee, and believed that its action would only result in a whitewashing report.

Two young men, yesterday afternoon, entered the jewelry store of Mrs. ELIZABETH LEVICKS, No. 539 Broadway, and asked to be shown some diamond studs. A box of studs was placed before them, and one of them, taking a set, fixed them into his shirt bosom, seized the box and ran. He was afterwards captured. His confederate escaped.

From the monthly report of the City Dispensaries we learn that the whole number of patients treated in February was 12,450; the whole number vaccinated was 946, of whom 243 had been vaccinated before. Number of native patients, 5,195, and of foreign patients, 7,055.

On Thursday night, burglars broke into the store of GEORGE S. MURPHY & Co., corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, and stole $3,000 worth of silks. The goods were recovered and restored to their owners, but the burglars made their escape.

The love-lorn Virginian who spent $1,000 on a worthless woman, when he vainly strove to make her his wife, withdrew his complaint yesterday, having settled his grief. The accused were at once discharged.

WILLIAM MARCHANTZ, a clerk of JACOB NEW, No. 49 Canal-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling from his employer $200 worth of goods. Committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The Public Evening Schools have closed for the season. Public exercises of an appropriate character were held in all of them on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

PAUL CLIFFORD was arrested on a charge of picking a bell-ringer's pocket at a Bowery Circus. Committed.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO PIANO BUYERS.—Never purchase a piano of a person who has rented the same, lest the owner thereof come and take it from thee, and thou lose all thou hast paid for it—(proverb;) but rather go to the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, where you can obtain a good new unrented piano, at a very low price for cash, and warranted for two years. Also, music at half-price.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The unusually attractive programme announced at this favorite theatre for to-night cannot but fill the house to overflowing. The novel and laughable local drama, entitled "The Fast Young Men," the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," the burlesque of "Herne the Humbug," and the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain." Great amusements.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AN ANTICIPATED RUSH.—KNOX is ready, so are his customers. His Spring style of Hats is an indication of the "good time coming," and the way they will disappear will startle the old fogies in the trade. Prepare to lay aside your fur caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Spring fabrics, by making an early call at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

As a medicine, as a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood and a help in age, there is nothing like CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, the only genuine London gin in the market. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; pints, 38 cents.

NEW-JERSEY.

NATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH.—A three days' prize pigeon-shooting match, in which a large number of crack shots from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Western New-York and different parts of New-Jersey participated, has just been concluded at Jersey City. The prizes offered were: First day, $200, $60 and $40. Second day, $100, $30 and $20. Third day, $50, $25 and $15. Each man had 12 shots at 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, and was allowed a charge of 1⅛ ounces. The prizes were awarded as follows:

FIRST DAY—*1st prize*—JAMES TURNER, of New-York 2d and 3d prizes divided between BEASLY, of Cincinnati, and TAYLOR, of Jersey City.

SECOND DAY—The 1st and 2d prizes were divided between Ellis, of Toronto, (Canada,) and JOHNSTON, of Bordentown, (N. J.,) and the third prize was won by KING, of New-York.

THIRD DAY—*1st prize*—ELLIS, of Toronto; JOHNSTON, of Bordentown, and SANFORD, of East Newark, took the 2d and 3d.

About 1,000 birds were killed during the three days.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. HORATIO N. EDGE, No. 115 Mercer-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and robbed of money and clothing to the value of $100, and the perpetrators have thus far escaped detection. During the same night the residence of Mr. M. R. CASE, in York-street, received a similar visitation, but the robber became alarmed, and fled without taking anything. This is the third time that Mr. CASE's house has been entered within two months.

CONVICTION OF THE ELMIRA BURGLARS.—The trial of PARKER and MANLIUS CARD, the two men arrested in Jersey City several weeks since, for a heavy burglary in Elmira, came off at the latter place a few days ago, resulting in their conviction and sentence to the State Prison for four years and one month each.

[Advertisement.]

Farewell! A long farewell to little CORDELIA HOWARD, the inimitable child-actress whose *Eva* is a performance beyond all parallel in touching beauty. She repeats it this afternoon, as well as *King Charles*, at Barnum's Museum, and if all her admirers attend, the lecture room will overflow. We hope, indeed, to see a goodly crowd on this occasion. Two capital pieces besides this evening, with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the eminent vocalist, in both.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

An Imperial Photograph of Commodore PERRY is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, at the Church on Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton J. S. ANDREWS and EMILY S., daughter of Lewis Hallock M. D. all of this City.

DODGE—PAULDING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. Dr. Creighton, RICHARD IRVING DODGE U. S. A, to JULIA RHINELANDER, daughter of Frederick W. Paulding, Esq.

FUSSELL—THORP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, March 4, by Rev. J. D. Wells, Mr. JAMES A. FUSSELL to Miss SARAH G. THORP, daughter of D. B. Thorp, deceased.

HANKS—DEAL.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 3, EDWIN J. HANKS, of New-York, to ANNIE DEAL, of the former place.

EDSALL—BANTA.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Blauvelt, at the residence of the bride's father, JNO. S. EDSALL to Miss LYDIA BANTA, both of New-Jersey.

DIED.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this station, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N., from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, in undress uniform.

THOS. R. ROOTES, Commanding *pro tem.*

IRVING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 3, ROBERTINE BLACKWELL, wife of George Irving.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. T. Irving, No. 23 East 22d-st., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 4, WILLIE W., only son of William J. and Sarah J. Bryan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Wooster-st.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, Commodore M. C. PERRY, U. S. N., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, of congestion of the liver, JOHN LAWRENCE, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BECK.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, of pneumonia, FOLKER J. BECK, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St John's Church in Varick st., between Laight and Beach sts., on Sunday next, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THERASSON.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, after a lingering illness, LOUISE E. THERASSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 66 West 31st st., on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EDGAR.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, after a brief illness, H. LEROY EDGAR, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MULLANY.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, MARGARETTA E., wife of Lieut. J. R. M. Mullany U. S. N.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Isaac Ames, and brothers-in-law Dr. Joseph Worster, H. R. Prall, Elias B. and John R. Mullany, are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Canal st., on Monday, March 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., ROSALIE, wife of Charles L. Benedict, and daughter of the late Abner Benedict, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 92 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, without further invitation.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, Capt. THOS. B. SANFORD, eldest son of the late Menemon Sanford, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, No. 7 1st-place, Brooklyn, without further notice on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bangor for interment.

Eastern papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. William Lawrence, (Pastor of the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church,) aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday next, from the Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, ANDREW KUNZLER, youngest son of Edmund L. and Adelaide R. Palmer, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 5, Mrs. ALMIRA F. MILLER, relict of the late John Miller, of Providence, R. I., aged 62 years.

Her funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sons, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPARROW.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 4, after a short but severe illness, MARY, wife of George Sparrow, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, South 2d st., Williamsburg, L. I.

VAN COTT.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, March 5, of consumption, MARY MARSDEN VAN COTT, daughter of Joshua M. Van Cott, aged 19 years.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FOWLER.—At South Melrose, on Friday, March 5, FREDERICK EUGENE, son of Seaman R. and Emma C. Fowler, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Mary-st., South Melrose, on Sunday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CALDWELL.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 28, ELIZABETH, wife of James Caldwell, in the 67th year of her age.

FELT.—At Wrentham, Mass., on Thursday evening, March 4, Miss MARTHA B. FELT.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

10,000	Iowa St. 7s, '68	102	383	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92⅛
1,000	Ind. St 2½s	56	410	do	92¼
500	Virginia 6s	93	250	do	92⅛
500	do	93¼	200	do b10	92⅛
500	North Car. St. 6s	94½	100	do b30	92⅝
53,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	100	do b15	91⅞
25,000	do b7	84	200	do Monday	92⅝
30,000	do b60	84⅜	48	Erie Railroad	32¼
5,000	do	83⅞	1520	do c	32⅛
3,500	Cal. State 7s, '70	87	50	do	31⅞
1,000	do	87¼	250	do b10	32⅝
2,000	do	88	100	do b30	32¾
2,000	do	88¼	150	do s10	32¼
10,000	do '75	89	500	do s60	32¼
1,000	do	89¼	365	La Crosse & M. R. R.	10¾
2,000	N. Y. S. 5½s, '61	102½	70	do b60	11
1,000	N. Y. S. 5s, '65	103¼	300	Hud. River R. R.	35
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97½	10	do	35¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen 7s	102	30	do	35½
2,000	Erie Con. bs. '71	53	996	Harlem Railroad	14
4,000	Hud. R. R 3d mg.	69	100	do b30	14¼
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 pr ct. 1st m. S. F. con. bs.	102	400	Har. R. R. p. b30	25
2,000	Ill Cen R. R. bs.	94½	27	do	26
2,000	do	95	100	Reading R. R. b30	64
35	Ill. Cen. July Rts.	105½	150	Mich. Cent. R. R.	74⅛
85	do	105	10	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	33
31,000	La C. & M. Ld. G b	35	100	do b60	32½
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	94⅛	575	do	31¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st mt b	46	174	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56½
5,000	Han & St Jos R. b	55	50	do	56¾
1,000	Gal. & Ch 2d mt b	90	50	do b30	57
2,000	Tol. & Det R. R. b	55	100	do b10	57
30	Merhants Bank	109½	216	Panama Railroad	106½
6	Bank of America	109½	50	do b30	106⅞
60	Phenix Bank	105	200	do b30	107
25	Park Bank	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. s30	98½
16	Bank of Commerce	102	200	do	99
27	North Am. In Co.	105	40	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	97½
10	Manhattan Gas Co.	125	24	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	16½
10	Manhat'n Gas Scrip	116	95	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94¾
200	Canton Company	25⅛	50	do b30	95
200	do b30	25⅝	50	do s30	94½
200	do	25¾	200	Cl. & Tol. R. R. b30	53
100	do b10	25⅝	300	do b10	53
330	Cary Improv. Co.	9¾	235	do	52¾
100	do	9⅝	300	do b3	53
100	do b60	9⅞	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	87
200	do b30	9½	100	do s30	87
50	do b10	9⅝	100	do b30	87¼
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113½	100	do b60	87⅜
1[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	75½	700	do b10	87
315	do	75	80	do	86¾
300	Cum. Coal Co.	21⅛	50	do b30	87
50	do	21⅛	200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	40½
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co. s7	62½	50	do s30	40½
16	do	62½	15	do	40
10	New-Jersey R. R.	125	40	do b10	40

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Miss. State 6s	84	275	N. Y. C. R. R.	92⅛
2,000	do	84½	100	do	92⅛
2,000	Harlem 1st mort.	84	150	do	92
5,000	Hud. Riv. R 3d m.	69	200	do s60	92
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt bs.	93	100	do s30	92
1,000	Mil & M 2d m 10 b.	80	100	do s60	91⅞
13,000	La C & M L. G. b.	35	100	Chic & Rk. Is. R b15	86¾
5	Imp & Traders Bk.	99½	100	do b10	86⅝
200	Pacific Mail St. Co.	62½	50	do b30	87
50	do b30	63	50	do s3	86½
50	Canton Co. b30	25⅞	157	Erie Railroad	33
18	do	25¾	100	do	33⅛
17	Commonwealth Bk	88½	50	do b30	33⅜
200	Cary Imp. Co. b60	10	250	do	33¼
100	do	9½	50	do s10	33⅛
35	do	9¾	250	Hud. River R. R. b30	36
25	do	9⅝	50	do	35½
600	Cumb. Coal Co.	21½	150	do b3	35¼
100	do b10	21⅝	75	do b30	35⅜
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	25	50	do s30	35
12	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅞
62	Sixth-av. Railroad	103	150	do	14

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 New-York 6s	Int. add.	100½
$1,000 Pennsylvania Coal Bonds, 1st m.	Int. add.	90
$3,000 Milwaukee & Hor. R. R 1st m. 8s.	Int. add.	53½
$2,000 Milwaukee & Hor. R. R 2d m. 6s.	Int. add.	41½
$5,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	56½
$3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R 7s.	Int. add.	57
$700 New-York City 5 ⅌ cent	Int. add.	92½
$5,000 Chi., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R.	Flat.	19
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83⅛
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	54⅜
$2,000 La Crosse & Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	36
$1,000 New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s	Int. add.	94
$2,000 Watertown City (Wis) 8s	Int. add.	35⅛
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add.	12
9 shares American Exchange Bank		105
20 shares Oriental Bank		99⅛
8 shares Hanover Bank		88
20 shares Park Bank		96¼
20 shares Grocers Fire Ins. Co.		110⅛
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co.		144
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10⅞
50 shares New-York & Harlem R. R.		15⅞
10 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11
40 shares Chicago, St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R.		4¼
8 shares Irving Bank		94½
50 shares Williamsburg City Bank		106¾
5 shares Market Bank		101¾
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.		112¾
75 shares Fulton Bank		142½
37 shares New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co.		152
36 shares New-York Gas Light Co.		160
148 shares New-Jersey R. R and Trans. Co.		126@130
49 North Am. Trust and Banking Co.		$1

FRIDAY, March 5—P. M.

The extreme cold weather affects all out-door business to-day around Wall-street and on 'Change, and has somewhat chilled the buoyancy of the Stock Market. The Money transactions of the Street are without variation in rates from the previous daily reports; demand loans are had at from 5@7 ⅌ cent., according to the classification of the security. Few of the old Brokers pay over 6 ⅌ cent., when applying as borrowers, while a good deal of money is left with them, at call, at 5 ⅌ cent. Of short mercantile bills the supply increases but slowly, and most of them are readily taken at bank at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The business in Exchange for the steamer *Arago* to-morrow is so limited—owing, in part, to the severe weather, but mainly to the recent sailing of the Cunarder—that the terms are not affected, one way or the other, in London or Paris: Sterling 108¾@109¼; Francs 5.17½@5.15. This afternoon the Associated Banks, with some few exceptions, are again in conference on the subject of *Interest upon deposits*, which seven-eighths of them are understood to be in favor of stopping altogether. The meeting is in the new rooms of the Clearing-House over the Bank of New-York Building, just completed on the old site of that Bank, corner of Wall-street and William. The Bank itself, we understand, will remove to its new quarters in a few days.

The Stock Exchange, after a week of almost unexampled buoyancy, felt the effect this morning, as yesterday, of the absence of further stimulating news from abroad, and of some realizations on two or three prominent Stocks by the successful *Bulls*. This was prominently felt on New-York Central, Erie and Rock Island, though the extreme decline was in no proportion to the previous advance on last Friday's sales on Central or Rock Island, and only about 1 ⅌ cent. on Erie. Most of the other railroads sympathized to the extent of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. At the close, in the afternoon, subsequent to the printed list of sales, the general market stiffened up, and closed firm, the ultimate difference from yesterday afternoon's closing being about as follows:

New-York Central	92⅞@92@92⅝
Rock Island	87½@86@86¾
Erie	32⅞@32@33⅜

The State list was generally steady, with a further advance in Californias, and a sale of the new Iowa 7 ⅌ cents at 102 per cent. Railway Bonds in fair request. La Crosse Land Grants at 35 ⅌ cent. at the close. Illinois Centrals 95 ⅌ cent.

We notice that some *disinterested* Wall-street party is moving on the Legislature at Albany to break down the Metropolitan redemption of State Currency, and that an equally enterprising marplot has induced the initiation of a bill to destroy the present Weekly Statement Law. The Associated Banks of this City, however, are not responsible for either manifestation of destructiveness, although it is possible the name of the Clearing House may have been used in one or both instances; some one connected therewith is understood to be willing to undertake to make all the exchanges of the country, and to do all the advertising of the City Banks by the job. It would suit some of the Brokers, too, to have the Metropolitan redemption done for.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,566,255	$1,278,546	$1,187,879
Thrown on market	1,758,614	1,507,456	1,590,588
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$19,667,630	$24,171,633	$9,612,225
Thrown on market	20,315,708	24,817,832	12,526,145

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	480	$217,294	119	$55,260	491	$127,929
Man. of Cotton	679	147,136	291	58,505	908	191,331
Man. of Silk	846	508,935	55	32,904	182	165,706
Man. of Flax	109	37,733	38	10,665	214	49,593
Miscellaneous	295	89,919	1292	29,528	273	55,022
Total	2,409	$1,001,017	1,798	$186,862	2,068	$589,571
		186,862				1,001,017

Total Entered $1,187,879 Total Marketed $1,590,588

The following is the official report of the proceedings of conference of Bank Officers, referred to above:

At a meeting of Officers of the Banks in the City of New-York, convened at the rooms of the Clearing-House Association, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th of March, 1858, at which 39 Banks were represented.

THOMAS TILESTON was chosen Chairman, and J. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

The Committee previously appointed to confer with the various Banks in this City, relative to the "*discontinuance of the practice of allowing interest on current deposits*," presented their report.

On motion of MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President of the City Bank, the report was unanimously accepted and adopted as expressing the sentiments of this meeting, (with but a single dissenting voice.)

The following resolutions, presented by A. E. SILLIMAN, President of the Merchant's Bank, were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Forty of the forty-six Banks composing the New-York Clearing-House Association, have already united in a written agreement no longer "*to allow interest on deposits or balances of any kind, either directly or indirectly, provided all the Banks composing such Associations shall concur in said agreement*;" and,

Whereas, An almost entire unanimity on the subject has thus been expressed.

Resolved, That the great importance of the object proposed, and the respect which we entertain towards those members of the Association who have not yet signed the agreement, require that we give them further opportunity so to do; and to that end it shall remain open until the 15th day of March instant, and in the meantime those who have already signed the same, do bind themselves in good faith to adhere consistently to the spirit of said agreement.

Resolved, That under the immediate pendency of the matter, it is the sense of this meeting that no member of this Association who *has* subscribed to said agreement *can*, without the violation of good faith and honorable dealing, and no member who has *not* signed *will*, under the circumstances of the case endeavor to attract, or consent to receive, an account coming from any other member of this Association, by a promise to allow interest on deposits, either directly or indirectly.

On motion of J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the Bank of America, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of *three* be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Banks who have not signed the agreement, with a copy thereof, and urgently and respectfully request that they will reconsider the question, and unite with the other Banks in signing the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed that Committee, viz:

JAS. PUNNETT, of the Bank of America; JAS. GALLATIN, of the National Bank; WM F. HAVEMEYER, of the Bank of North America.

After some discussion following the passage of the above, Mr. PUNNETT proposed a further resolution, viz:

Whereas, the experience of the past year has shown that the aggregate specie reserve of the Banks of this City has at times been smaller than was consistent with that caution and prudence which should at all times be observed by the Banking Institutions of this City; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five Bank officers be appointed to consider the measure of each Bank's holding at all times not less than a certain fixed per centage of coin to its liabilities, and to report to the adjourned meeting on the 15th instant.

The Chair appointed as that Committee: A. E. Silliman, of Merchants' Bank; F. Deming, of the Union Bank; W. J. Lane, of the Fulton Bank; H. L. Jacques, of the Metropolitan Bank; John A. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

In New-Orleans, on the 25th ult., there were several large operations in Sterling Exchange, with bills lading at 106@107; clear bills were taken at 107½@108 and 108½, with plenty of all classes offering. Bank drafts were held at 109¼@109½. Francs dull, with very few offering. Sales of sixty-day sight on New-York of high grade signature were made at 1¾@1½ discount. There were also sales at 2@2¼ and 2½ discount, and some at 2⅝@2¾ discount.

The Boston *Traveller*, of last evening, states "that the claim proved by the Merchants' Bank against LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., for $50,725 was for the protection and benefit of indorsers, and not for the Bank—the notes having been discounted for parties who made the debt entirely secure to the Merchants' Bank—the possession of the notes being merely technical, involving no direct interest to the institution. At noon to-day we learn that this debt has been paid by the Pemberton Mills, one-half of it in cash."

In the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council on Tuesday afternoon Mr. DUKEHART, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made the following statement of the financial position of the city:

The total liabilities of the City, for all purposes, including accumulations of former years, was stated by the Register at	$1,403,779 75
Real and personal property within the limits of the City, after deducting abatements	100,033,564 00
A tax of $1 40 on this basis would yield in round numbers	1,400,000 00

or enough to pay off the entire indebtedness of the City, supposing the whole to be collected.

In the aggregate of indebtedness as above stated, are included several items which may be postponed, amounting to at least $150,000. Also, the dividend of $210,000 on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, which may or may not be paid during the present year.

The Cotton Trade.

From Neill, Brothers' Circular.

RECEIPTS—The receipts of Cotton for the past week sum up 148,000 bales, the largest amount that has ever been delivered in one week, except in the corresponding week of 1856, during which 151,000 bales reached the ports. Nor will the deliveries of this week be again equaled this season. They have been caused by a variety of circumstances, which cannot again combine, viz: advanced prices, improved roads, (for which a large quantity of Cotton was waiting,) high rivers to all points—so high in some places as to threaten planters with an overflow, and warn them to place their cotton in safer quarters, and finally, the approach of the new planting season, when all hands will be wanted on the plantations. Prices are now satisfactory, and there is, therefore, no reason, moral or physical, why the balance of the crop should not be delivered. Yet we have passed the largest week, and already the telegraph promises a diminution of about 20,000 bales in next week's table. From this on we look for a steady decrease in the weekly total; but the amount will still be so much larger than last year as to cause a continuous decline in the deficiency. It is now reduced to 425,000 bales, and as it would have to fall to 125,000 bales to make the crop 2,810,000, it is apparent that a rapid lessening of the difference must continue to take place.

EXPORTS—The exports are smaller than last week, but still considerable, summing up 90,000 bales, of which 69,000 bales to Great Britain, against 79,000 last year; 12,000 to France, and 9,000 to other foreign ports. The total exports now exhibit a decrease upon last year of 22,000 bales to Great Britain; 34,000 to France, and 54,000 to other foreign ports, while the stock shows an increase of 24,000 bales. The number of vessels now loading at all the Southern ports is 77 for Great Britain, against 89 last year; 16 for France, against 20 last year; and 38 for other foreign ports, against 50 last year. American spinners have as yet taken only 125,000 bales, against 476,000 to same date last year.

CROP—Influenced by the large receipts, there is at present, in many quarters, a tendency to rather increase than reduce crop estimates. This is quite natural, although the really important facts bearing on the question are in no respect changed. As the total receipts so far amount only to 1,869,000 bales, there must, according to current estimates, be about 1,000,000 bales still in planter's hands. There being now no motive nor impediment to detain this in the interior, but every reason for its being sent to market, it is apparent that a rate of delivery up to the whole capacity of transport could be sustained for several weeks to come; and it is probable that but little Cotton will remain on the plantations after eight weeks from this date.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 5.

FLOUR in better demand and prices well maintained. WHEAT quiet at $1@$1 07 for Red, and $1 20 @$1 30 for White. CORN—Sales 10,000 bushels, at 60c. for Yellow. GROCERIES quiet. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY declined to 21c.@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 5.

FLOUR in fair demand and market firm. Sales at $4 50 for Superfine. WHEAT firm. CORN firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 21½c. PROVISIONS steady.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales. Prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c. on the week.

AUGUSTA, Friday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c. on the week.

MOBILE, Friday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 11½c for middling. The sales of the week foot up 22,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 18,500 bales, against 11,000 for the corresponding week last year. Decreased receipts at this port as compared with those of last year, 49,600 bales. Stock 158,000 bales against 127,000 last year.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 5.

COTTON.—The sales of the week foot up 7,500 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency. Middling, 11c.@11⅛c. RICE steady at 2⅞c.@3⅛c. EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼@½ ⅌ cent. prem. Sterling EXCHANGE, 7½ ⅌ cent. prem. Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾; $900 City 6s, 93; $2,600 do., new, 99; $4,000 Alleg. Co. 6s, 50; $4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mort., 99; $7,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 71¾; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 41; $2,500 Lehigh Nav. Mort. 6s, 96; $1,200 Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛; 100 Catawissa Railroad 7½; 13 Norristown Railroad, 53; 40 Long Island Railroad, 13; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45; 8 Minehill Railroad, 61; 8 City Passenger Railroad, 50; 50 Elmira Railroad, 13; 120 Reading Railroad, 31⅞; 5 Mechanics Bank, 27; 10 Girard Bank, 11⅛; 10 Bank Penn. Township, 35.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114½; Philadelphia 6s, 92¾@93; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad 93; Philadelphia 6s new, 99; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad, 31⅛@31⅛; Reading Railroad Bonds '70 78@80; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 88; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 71@71¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@45; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88@88½; Morris Canal Consolidated 50; Morris Canal Preferred, 94½@94¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 61@62; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61¾@62¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10½@10¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@18¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12⅞@13; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s 1st mort., 63½@65;

Great Speed.

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DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.
Plated, Brass and Iron
Chain Bolts,
Detector Till Locks,
Safe Store-Door Locks,
Secret Spring Locks,
Secret Bolts,
Porcelain Shutter Knobs,
Porcelain Door-Knobs,
Porcelain Drawer-Knobs,
Silver Glass Shutter Knobs,
Silver Glass Bell-Pulls,
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
At prices to suit the times.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, and are a positive cure for all those diseases incident to the female constitution. They are certain to remove all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, and bring nature to its proper channel. To the MARRIED they are invaluable, inducing with certainty PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Conveniently sent by mail. Price $1 per box. Address C. L. CHEESEMAN. Principal office, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 380 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

CHAPPED HANDS.—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 168 3d av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast-bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of RHEUMATISM, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, Nos. 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, (and RHEUMATISM,) which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

TO THE CHARITABLE.—A BENEVOLENT lady has devised the plan of raising $500 for the poor, by $50 donations. Two hundred dollars of the amount have been pledged on condition that the balance is contributed. She now appeals for the balance, on the success of which $500 will be gained or lost to the suffering poor in this time of distress. Those disposed to aid her in carrying out her truly humane purpose, may be fully informed about it at the office of the association for improving the condition of the poor, No 39 Bible House, or they may send in their contributions, designating its special object.

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS.—THIS is the season for laying the foundation of that dreadful disease consumption, which spares neither the good, the young or the beautiful. Delays with its symptoms are dangerous. The great and effectual remedy for throat diseases pulmonary complaints, night sweats, tightness of the chest, shortness of breath, and wasting flesh is Dr. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. It affords easy expectoration and an immediate cure. BARNES & PARK, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale and retail dealers in all genuine family medicines.

MISSOURI LANDS.—EDWARD HAREN, JR., of St. Louis, Mo., who is extensively engaged in the Land Agency business for Missouri, can be found on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., where he will be happy to impart any desired information concerning lands in said State.

Letters addressed to him at the Metropolitan Hotel will also receive attention.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.

SOLOMON & HART
Are now opening in their new store,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.
Between Franklin and White sts.,
An entirely new and complete stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, and
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.

Also, a large and well-selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.

Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufacturers, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.

All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

FITZJAMES O'BRIEN'S STORY OF
THE DIAMOND LENS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE
SUNDAY COURIER
of to-morrow.
Price Three Cents per copy. For sale everywhere.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.
Manufactured of Hard Rubber under Goodyear's patent, not affected by temperature, and absolutely incorrodible. Rubber finger rings, tooth picks, cork screws, and various kinds of ornamental and useful articles for sale, wholesale and retail, at dépôt No. 262 Broadway.

T. G. STEARNS, Agent.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
Neuralgia in the head or face, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache, &c., &c., cured by a mild external application in five minutes. Patients will be attended at their residences free of charge for a week or two. Address Dr. MONROE, General Post-Office.

KEROSENE LAMPS
AND OILS
For sale by
EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

DR. DORFMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th-st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Milhau, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

FALSE PRETENSES.—WE LEARN THAT persons in this and neighboring cities are going from store to workshop, and from bar-room to oyster-cellar, examining heads, and pretending that they are from our place, and are employed and sent out by us, all of which is utterly false. All phrenological examinations on our account are made at our public lectures or at our establishment, No. 308 Broadway. FOWLER & WELLS.

IT CANNOT FAIL.—IT HAS BEEN IN USE SIX years. I defy any one to name one instance where it has failed to force the beard moustache or hair to grow in six weeks. My ONGUENT is $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 23½ Spruce-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Arago	New-York	Havre	March 6
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 13
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 13
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	March 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March 13

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 24
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 27
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	March 6
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 10
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	March 13

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—Thos. Pott, Esq.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Greenock—Mrs. Abbott and child, Mrs. Irvin and child, A. McKenzie, F. Somers, R. P. Smart, Patrick Mann, John C. Watson, Robert A. Farquhar, James Souter, Alexander Neilson, Thomas McBride—and 51 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 27	Sun sets	5 56	Moon sets	12 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 49	Gov. Island	12 48	Hell Gate	2 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Ship Lebanon, Hamilton, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.

Barks Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston, J. H. Brewer & Co.; Lamplighter, Macay, Demarara J. M. Smith & Co.

Brigs C. F. O'Brien, Watts, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. Swift, Durie, St. Thomas, &c., Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners Wide World, Dickinson, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Baxall, Hazzard, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Geo Hoffman, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; M. Morton, Penny, Port-au Petre, Brett, Son & Co.; Amelia, Bayley, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Br.,) McMillan, Greenock Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Craig. Has experienced heavy gales from westward all the passage. Feb. 18, was struck by lightning, which split the foreroyal-mast.

Bark Warren Fisher, (of Philadelphia,) Gallagher, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 31, with mdse. to master. Was off Lands End Jan. 12; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a continuation of gales from W. N. W. to N. W., N., N. N. E. and N. E., with rain, hail and snow; weather cold and freezing. March 1, Barnegat bearing N. W. by W. distant 7 miles, took a pilot from boat Jane, since which time has had heavy gales from N. W. to N. E., with rain, hail and snow—weather very cold, vessel iced up. March 5, off Sandy Hook, lost an anchor with 25 fathoms chain. Was towed to the City by steamtugs Hector and Achilles. Feb. 18, lat. 34 06, lon 73 11, exchanged signals with ship Star, (Br.,) bound eastward.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, City Point 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mary E Parmele Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Curacoa Feb. 12, with salt and goat skins to S. W. Lewis. Feb. 27, lat. 34 06, lon. 76 35, spoke schr. El Dorado, from New York for Kingston, (Jam.,) who reports in a gale had lost his mainmast close to the deck, stove bulwarks, and was leaking; intended to put into the nearest port, was steering N. by W. The E. has experienced heavy N. E. gales, split foresail.

Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Boston 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Lion, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Gazelle, Crowell, Boston 4 ds.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, from W. N. W. to N. N. W., blowing a gale.

SAILED—Ship Yorkshire, Byrant, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 5—Arr. ships Boston, Potter, Manila; Lizzie Howard, Harvard, New-Orleans.

Light-Houses on Florida Reef.

DRY BANK LIGHT-HOUSE.—The new light-house near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank, on Florida Reef, is now completed, and a light will be exhibited therefrom on Wednesday, the 17th of March, 1858. This structure is on Sombrero Shoal, near Sombrero Key. It is an open frame-work of iron, built on iron piles. The roof of the keeper's dwelling is 47 feet above the water. From the top of the dwelling, and within the frame-work, a cylinder 7 feet in diameter rises to the height of 82 feet. This is surmounted by a watch-room and lantern, 12 feet in diameter and 25 feet high. The whole structure will be 154 feet high, and will be painted red. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, of the first order of Fresnel, showing a fixed white light, and illuminating the entire horizon. The focal plane will be 144 feet above the mean sea level, and the light should be seen under ordinary circumstances, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, a distance of 19 nautical miles. The position of the light as deduced by the Coast Survey is, lat. 24° 37′ 36″ north, lon. 81° 06′ 43″ west of Greenwich.

Simultaneously with the first exhibition of the light off Dry Bank, CARYSFORT REEF LIGHT, which is now fixed, will be changed to a revolving light of the first order of Fresnel, showing a bright flash once in every 30 seconds. Mariners are particularly cautioned not to mistake one of these lights for the other, after the exhibition of the Carysfort light from a new light and the change of the Carysfort light from a fixed to a revolving light. The height of the focal plane at Carysfort light-house is 106 feet above the mean level of the sea and should be visible under ordinary circumstances of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, about 18 nautical miles. The approximate position is, lat. 25° 13′ 15″ north, lon. 80° 12′ 44″ west of Greenwich.

Due notice will be given in advance of the exact time of the proposed changes.

By order of the Light-house Board:
W. F. RAYNOLDS, Capt. Corps Top. Engineers.

Memoranda.

The barks H. L. Rutgers, from St. Marks, and Warren Fisher, from Shields, are at anchor in the Lower Bay, having been blown off in the late gale.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Feb. 12, bark Venus, for New-York, in 9 ds.